

JPRS-SSA-86-026

28 February 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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ANGOLA

ENVOY TO CUBA, MINISTER VIEWS SAVIMBI'S U.S. VISIT

MB030436 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] The tripartite communique which was signed by high-powered Soviet, Cuban, and Angolan delegations in Moscow on Monday was described in Havana by Manuel Pedro Pacavira, the Angolan ambassador to Cuba, as a new demonstration of international solidarity with the just struggle of the Angolan people.

In an interview with PRENSA LATINA, the Angolan ambassador said that the current visit of the leader of the Angolan counterrevolution to the United States was very serious. The Angolan diplomat said, in regard to the visit, that this attitude of the U.S. Government must be understood as a declaration of war not only against Angola but also against the whole African continent.

Meanwhile, Ismael Martins, the Angolan minister of foreign trade, who is in the United States, categorically stated that the military aid worth \$5 million that the White House intends to give UNITA [words indistinct] to be processed through the hideous CIA will help the armed bandits sabotage U.S. petroleum installations in Angola.

The chieftain of these puppets reiterated to the media in Washington yesterday that the installations of Cabinda Gulf Oil are and will continue to be one of the principal targets for his gang's criminal actions. He made it clear that new sabotage actions against Malongo are being prepared.

This type of operation is naturally beyond Savimbi's capability, as was sufficiently proven last time when South African Captain Petrus du Toit and his group of experts of the South African regular army were purely and simply defeated on the battlefield by our vigilant armed forces.

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CSO: 3400/1028

ANGOLA

CUBAN CP REPRESENTATIVE PLEDGES TO CONTINUE SUPPORT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Dec 85 pp 3, 10

[Text] "In peace and war, we are and shall be together," asserted Jorge Risquet yesterday in Luanda. upon reading the fraternal message from the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] to the MPLA-Labor Party's Second Congress, symbolizing the many examples of the Cuban people's solidarity with the Angolan people.

The member of the PCC's Politburo and its secretary for foreign relations gave a historical account of the centuries-old bonds of brotherhood that have united the two peoples since the times when thousands of African slaves, including natives of what is now our country, were taken to the largest of the Antilles, having participated in the war for independence in which the officer Quirino Amezaga, an aide to Serafim Sanchez, achieved particular prominence.

He also recalled the meeting held in Brazzaville between Agostinho Neto and Comdr Ernesto "Che" Guevara, during the first war of national liberation; noting that, 10 years later, Amezaga's grandchildren responded to Angola's appeal to counter the imperialist plans to crush out the Angolan revolution.

Thanks to the blood shed by Angolans and Cubans, these attempts were repelled, and the foreign invaders were driven from the national soil; which, nevertheless, did not represent the end of the hostilities against independent Angola.

But, as he remarked, the recent victories achieved by the FAPLA have proven that the defeat of the puppet gangs is certain, and will occur sooner than is expected.

Jorge Risquet said that it is no coincidence that the Congress of the United States of America is discussing aid amounting to \$30 million for the armed bandits, a sum equal to that sent to the counterrevolutionary groups in Nicaragua; adding that, despite this, neither Nicaragua, nor Afghanistan, nor Angola has abandoned its revolutionary principles, nor have the revolutions that their peoples have carried out in the respective countries gone astray.

He said: "We shall continue to aid Angola, provided it so desires, and for as long as is necessary"; recalling a recent statement by President Fidel Castro claiming that 200,000 Cuban internationalists had already gone to Angola, and another 200,000 would be ready to go, if necessary.

"We bring to this Congress the fraternal greetings of the people, the party, and Fidel," he commented, before wishing all the delegates the greatest success, and recalling the historic statement made by the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution during the first party congress, when he declared: "We have established the Labor Party under the silent gaze of Lenin;" observing that, "We could say today that we are holding the second congress under the silent gaze of Neto."

2909

CSO: 3442/116

ANGOLA

USSR COMMUNIST PARTY REPRESENTATIVE DELIVERS MESSAGE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Dec 85 pp 3, 10

[Text] The message from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [CPSU] read yesterday by Gueidar Aliyev, member of the Politburo and first vice president of the Council of Ministers, states that the MPLA-Labor Party has become an acknowledged combat contingent of the great international brotherhood of those fighting for the workers' happiness.

The message notes: "With its heroic actions, the Angolan party has written a glorious page in the history of African liberation and in the universal history of the peoples' struggle for national and social progress."

The CPSU underscores the great success achieved by Angola during its 10 years of independence, specifically, the creation of state industrial enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, free education and social security, and the combating of illiteracy and disease. "Angola's prestige has been visibly enhanced in the international arena, and obvious proof of this is the presence at the congress of many delegations representing various political parties and movements for national liberation."

The CPSU denounces the war prompted since independence by imperialism, led by the United States and the South African racists.

"Racists and reactionaries are opposed to the fact that Angola has opted for a route to development that displeases them, and Angola finds itself forced to defend this right and, acting in this direction, enjoys the backing of the majority of states, progressive movements and honorable people in the world."

The message exposes the attempts to denigrate the aid given to the People's Republic of Angola by Cuba and the USSR, and reaffirms the continuation of this backing on behalf of the Angolan people's prosperity.

"In Africa, as well as everywhere in the world, our policy is open and honest; we are in solidarity with the aspirations of the African countries defending their sovereignty against the attacks from the aggressive forces of imperialism."

Commenting on the international situation, the CPSU's message claims that peace is a patrimony of mankind, and that all peoples must be engaged in its preservation because, as it reminded, in a nuclear war there are no losers nor winners.

The CPSU hopes that the U.S. will keep the promises made during the recent Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

The head of the CPSU delegation concluded by saying that the USSR has always backed the Angolan people's struggle, first against colonialism, and now, alongside it, constructing socialism. He subsequently presented to the MPLA-Labor Party a huge picture with the likeness of the leader of the world proletariat, Vladimir Lenin.

Gueidar Aliyev commented: "In the context of cooperation, on an equal footing and insofar as we are able, we are helping the young states to create a modern national economy and to eliminate poverty."

2909

CSO: 3442/117

ANCOLA

GDR OFFICIAL LAUDS MPLA CONGRESS, DISCUSSES BILATERAL TIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANCOLA in Portuguese 8 Dec 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Werner Krolikowski, member of the Politburo of the SED (Socialist Unity Party of Germany), commended the holding of the MPLA-Labor Party's Second Congress.

The leader of the GDR party, who is also first vice president of the Council of Ministers, told ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] that he was impressed by the report of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee submitted by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, describing it as a valuable collective effort by the party and a document with a thorough analysis of the real Angolan situation.

"It is a Marxist-Leninist analytical document, which offers constructive ideas and perspectives for the party's future work and for the development of the RPA," remarked the German Democratic leader, stressing that the Central Committee's report analyzed the problems and difficulties in a detailed manner, defining the main priorities of the Angolan revolution.

He added: "What impressed me especially were the prospects indicated by the party as a Marxist-Leninist vanguard force."

After expressing wishes that the MPLA-Labor Party would continue on the path of development advocated by the Central Committee's report, the German Democratic leader asserted that the strength and power of a Marxist-Leninist party lies in its cohesive bond with the working masses, a line of action that the SED supports entirely.

Krolikowski said that he had confidence in the success of the Angolan revolution, noting: "It is a difficult task to engage in a simultaneous battle to defend yourselves from the external enemy and, at the same time, expend efforts to improve the internal life."

He added: "By the mere fact of attending this congress, we can observe your determination to carry out the historic mission of consolidating the revolution and emerging victorious from that battle."

Angola's relations with the GDR were also recalled by the SED's representative to the second congress, who acknowledged the development of the bilateral economic relations as being positive.

In this respect, he indicated that the relationship between the two countries is a result of a persistent effort on both sides, by the joint commissions.

He disclosed in this connection that the economic cooperation between Angola and the GDR would double during the next 5-year period, at the decision of the leaders of the two countries, who agreed to increase the supply of goods to the GDR during the period 1986-90.

In this regard, Krolikowski cited as likely the construction in Angola of a cement factory and a motorcycle assembly line, as well as food industries, reiterating the GDR's availability to aid the RPA in achieving its self-sufficiency in this latter area.

2909

CSO: 3442/118

ANGOLA

LOPO DO NASCIMENTO DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S 75 BILLION DEBT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] New dynamics must typify the various sectors of the national economy during the 5-year period 1986-90, particularly after the party's Second Congress, in view of the country's current socioeconomic situation.

Recently, at a meeting with native reporters, the RPA's minister of planning, Lopo do Nascimento, admitted the widespread existence of disorganization to a greater or lesser extent in various national enterprises, with all its consequences; a phenomenon that urgently needs to be overcome, with strict fulfillment of the principles of the planned economy.

Lopo do Nascimento remarked: "Planning is a new phenomenon in the country's financial and economic management, and the sectorialized view of the factors, the shortage of technically qualified cadres, and the absence of a correct view of the problems in the planning itself" are, among others, situations that hamper a complete, suitable coordination of the planning.

While, on the one hand, it is necessary to undertake a certain amount of financial and administrative autonomy in the national enterprises, aimed at ensuring the respective self-sufficiency, and avoiding systematic recourse to the OGE [General State Budget), on the other hand, there is a need to weigh the proposals which the foreign companies usually submit as viable solutions for the national problems, noted the planning minister.

However, many of the national economic enterprises appear to have been restructured in terms of rational utilization of cadres and technical equipment installed so as to allow for the attainment of a greater profitability for the enterprise.

There is an urgent need to gear the enterprises to the country's present reality, by assigning responsibility for the supply of financial resources and foreign exchange. Lopo do Nascimento said that the petroleum sector would continue over the medium term (for a long time) to play an extremely important role in all sectors of the national area. He stressed that, nevertheless, over 50 percent of the native higher-level technicians are working in the petroleum sector.

The planning minister, Lopo do Nascimento, declared that the foreign debt of the People's Republic of Angola, over the medium and long term, is estimated at 75 billion kwanzas, nearly \$2.5 billion in American currency.

Although this debt may be considered very large, it is based on the national requirements and is in keeping with the country's present potential; and it can be repaid, emphasized the Angolan official. A loan of 90 million ECU's [European Currency Unit] is planned, in the context of the Lome III Convention.

Lopo do Nascimento announced that, meanwhile, in connection with the Lome III Convention, of which Angola is a member, the RPA will receive from the EEC a loan of 90 million currency units (ECU's), nearly \$95 million in U.S. currency, during the 5-year period 1986-90.

2909

CSO: 3442/115

ANGOLA

COUNTRY'S ECONOMY DOMINATED BY WAR EFFORT

Lisbon AFRICA JORNAL in Portuguese 8 Jan 86 pp 12-13

[Text] The war that is under way in Angola is the decisive factor for understanding the current situation of a country governed by a regime whose goal is the construction of socialism, but not that exclusively.

Other factors of a strictly internal nature help to interpret the behavior of a society which, generally speaking, awaited the results of the MPLA-PT's Second Congress with great expectations, and which is now anxiously waiting for the respective consequences.

Some shakeups in the party and state apparatus are considered inevitable; just as, in the case of the party leadership organs, it is only natural for the potential shifts in the Central Committee secretariat and the government to reinforce President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' position further still.

Moreover, at this point his circumstances are the best ones for imposing a guideline for the country's destiny: He has undeniable popular support, the Armed Forces are unquestionably on his side, and there is a party leadership that is undoubtedly attached to him.

Even more important is the fact that this backing exists after a correction of processes within the party, wherein internal democracy prevailed during the Congress activities.

The Technicians' Position

In view of these conditions, the suspense regarding the coming changes in the leadership apparatus is even greater; since the president's responsibility will end up being total, regardless of the direction of the changes to be made.

The technical cadres, for their part, do not expect the exclusively ideological features of the Congress planks and resolutions to cause any changes with the same features; because they consider it preferable to have recourse to criteria marked more by effectiveness and competence.

More pessimistic individuals in this sector, based on the principle that their expectations will not be fulfilled, even claim the possibility of another exodus

of technicians weary of an activity that encounters in the excessive ideologization of national political life obstacles that are insurmountable in most instances.

The position of these technicians is underscored by the fact that many of them have been called upon to prepare some of the documents to be submitted to the Congress, and to discover, ultimately, that ideology has imposed its own laws, to the detriment of a debate concerning concrete issues.

One of them is obviously the war. A certain number of Angolan technical cadres have expressed their disillusionment over the fact that (they claim) the desire to find a political solution for the war has not appeared in the Congress.

The War and the Economy

The Angolan economy is completely dependent on the war effort to which the country is being subjected. However, there are some who think that the war could also be resolved, partially, by making deepseated changes in the national economic system.

In the view of many Angolans, all the attention is being concentrated on the war, and on the hope that it can be solved through force of arms, but the fact is that a vicious circle without an exit is being created, mainly because there is being foisted on the state the entire responsibility: for production, distribution, and marketing, as well as for all the other problems associated with the citizens' daily lives, such as housing, health, education, etc., etc.

A state under construction cannot realistically reverse the economic course of an area as large as Angola, wherein the shortages of cadres are glaring, even on very low levels; while, at the same time, it is coping with a war with so many fronts, requiring a new social and political organization.

If the problem is global (they claim), it is such only in its objectives: In reality, it is possible to carry out a plan for each period of time.

A society is not a static body, capable of accepting the greatest sacrifices, within a short time, in exchange for vague concepts. It is defending itself with weapons that it has not theorized about itself, as in the case of Luanda, where there are currently, and openly, two economic systems: one, the official system, sustained by concepts of a planned economy which results only in a rationing system for essential goods for a population whose numbers must range around 1.3 million; in other words, over triple that of 1974.

The other one is a market economy system, in which the laws of supply and demand operate arbitrarily, but which allows every citizen the certainty of being able to procure almost anything he wants, provided he has money and is willing to be exploited, with a smile.

There are different markets in Luanda, with names that also reflect the good nature of the Luandans: "bikini strip," "dungeon," and "husband-help" are some of the names of the sites on which the free, but illegal trade is carried on.

The provisions reach incredible prices when compared with the official prices and the wages paid: a bottle of whiskey costs nearly 13,000 kwanzas on the free market (in the official exchange, nearly 6.5 escudos are necessary for purchasing 1 kwanza).

However, this exchange is not real, because 1,000 kwanzas are actually bought for 100 escudos.

This has obviously created a system of multiple markets and multiple systems, wherein the official one operates only as just another one, and always the most hurt; because everything is traded for everything, and the money is anywhere except in the bank. The state has had difficulties in keeping its commitments for lack of money, but the public only has difficulties in procuring merchandise on which to spend the money that it has.

There is yet another sector of the population that is being hurt: the public servants and the workers in Angolan enterprises, particularly those who are unwilling or unable to find a survival plan. The national minimum wage is 8,750 kwanzas, and an intermediate-level technician does not even earn 20,000. Considering the official exchange, this is all well and good; but a living is not made on the basis of those figures.

The effort that Angola is being forced to make in order to support the war has had the most varied consequences for the citizens' daily lives: transportation is one of them. No one trusts in public transportation and, moreover, cars are not sold to private individuals. Furthermore, the Angolan automobile supply is for the most part over 10 years old, and its old age is being expanded by the importing of old cars, usually purchased from Belgium, in exchange for \$300 or \$400 (on the average), by Angolans who collect the money from the transfers to which the entire family is entitled every 2 years in order to be able to have its own car. The transporting of these vehicles, provided it is done on national vessels, may be paid for in local currency.

This practice was started primarily by the so-called "Zairians," Angolan citizens arriving from the neighboring country; something that is also a cause for argument in the Angolan capital.

According to some, they are to blame for the deterioration of the city's condition, for the garbage and the poor condition of much of the property, on which the elevators do not operate and the trash accumulates.

According to others, they are citizens like everyone else, and should even be given instruction to attain a certain ability to survive in a society which has embarked on somewhat of a moral apathy, entrusting itself to the hands of a provider-state, with too many responsibilities to be able to attend to all of them at the same time.

Be that as it may, the "Zairians" were allowed a return to Angola almost en masse, and this has caused many people to question the criteria which are

actually an obstacle to incentives, and to call for the return of other Angolans who might obviously prove highly useful, in view of the existing shortage of cadres.

Cooperation

This shortage has brought about one requirement: resorting to cooperation, on which millions and millions of dollars are being spent: There are contracts in Angola for \$13,000 per month.

In all sectors, everything is activated with cooperants who are, moreover, given better working and living conditions than the natives are.

There is among the Angolans a certain amount of anti-cooperant feeling, founded upon what they consider to be discrimination in treatment. It could not be otherwise: The constant ideological appeal is that of the struggle for liberation and for independence, with precise references to the colonial past. Now, the actual comparisons have resulted in the observation that the colonists' privileges in general have not been anywhere near those of the cooperants; that they lead a life completely dissociated from the national reality, and assume only part of the responsibilities which, in addition, are determined in a contract, that is always far more advantageous than the conditions under which any native person agrees to work.

Many people in Angola would like to be freed from this new system of the industrialized world associated with their country; but the more realistic ones agree that it would be difficult in the near future, because there is every indication of a very long waiting period in an effective process to train cadres.

Education

The massification of schooling that has occurred in Angola during the past 10 years has had as an immediate result the defective operation of all the structures comprising the system. Clearly, it has one advantage: the battle against illiteracy. However, the disadvantages of the fact that the schools do not measure up to the requirements for training (in quality) will prolong for a long period of time the dependence on foreign countries for technical cadres capable of putting the country into action.

Generally speaking, every child is in school 2 hours a day (there are instances wherein that period is longer, but they are not the rule). The time and the poor preparation of the teachers combine to make the children leave the first phase of schooling with defective preparation, later limiting their capacities.

There are 12 technical schools operating in technical education, but under conditions that are not the best. Prominent among them is a medical school, which trains health technicians, whose usefulness is great, particularly among the military units established on the battleground. It is through these

technicians and the other members of the military medical services that the rural population is ensured a medical assistance that is considered effective.

In higher education, there are a few schools and an Institute of Educational Sciences in operation. The instructors at these schools are generally cooperants. For example, there are instructors of 13 nationalities at the Engineering School.

The system as a whole works, and there are already a considerable number of technicians trained in Angola working in the country; but, in any event, it is still necessary to have recourse abroad for the training of cadres, specifically, in the countries of the East and Cuba.

In the entire system, the training of physicians at its medical school is outstanding in Luanda.

Moreover, health has undergone significant progress in Angola and, at least in Luanda, the view that health is progressing well is virtually unanimous. At present, it is possible to perform any type of surgical operation in Angola, and the payment is a mere, "thanks, comrade."

The Armed Forces

It is also clearly visible, even to one observing from far off, that the Angolan Armed Forces are operating in an organized manner. Even the civilian society agrees that the military have organized well within a short time, and that they could well serve as an example for the civilian society; because the military started with the worst conditions, and were organized in accordance with the nation's needs in less time.

This relative effectiveness is obviously not dissociated from the facilities placed at the disposal of the military apparatus which, furthermore, has had a long-standing influence on the party, on whose Central Committee there are 33 of its members.

To some Angolans, this number is still too small; which actually means that there are people who think that more forceful measures are necessary to solve the country's most pressing problems.

The Problems

It seems clear that, in addition to the war, the most serious problems are linked with the economy.

Angola imports most of what it consumes and, on the other hand, it has only one strong product on the international market: petroleum, which pays for everything.

The native industry has very low production, and the overwhelming majority of the state enterprises are doing great harm to the state, which is financing them by resorting to external loans.

The rural exodus is a fact: The cities are crowded and the countryside is almost deserted, in a country whose problems are solved in the countryside.

The Angolan civilian society is apathetic, and is no longer motivated by the ideological discourse of a party that has become increasingly Marxist-Leninist.

Being in politics is primarily a means of procuring status, a place in the hierarchy, and resultant privileges, which are public.

The Hope

It cannot be claimed that all the people in Angola are confident that all these problems and others will be solved within a more or less brief time.

But, since the second congress, there has been a certain amount of hope, placed mainly in the abilities of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, whose popularity is a fact. What is even more: they attribute to him leadership qualities in which the people discern the possibility of a solution.

The enthusiasm with which the population of Luanda participated in the rally closing the second congress is significant. The president now has the major responsibility for materializing the hope of his fellow citizens who, generally speaking, acknowledge another important thing: The state police methods have been greatly changed since 1979.

2909

CSO: 3442/110

ANGOLA

BPV NATIONAL COORDINATOR CITES INTERNATIONAL LINKS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Dec 85 p 12

[Text] The national coordinator of the People's Vigilance Brigades [BPV], Baltazar Missoji, announced that, in the near future, collaboration is planned with organizations in other countries which are pursuing the same goals as those of the BPV, although with different features.

Baltazar Missoji said that the organization which he heads already has bonds of cooperation with the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) in Cuba and with the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria; adding that 20 brigade members are in the Republic of Cuba, where they are taking a course lasting 10 months in the CDR.

He cited the preparation of protocols for cooperation with the different ministries, aimed at establishing types of cooperation with the BPV, as an important task to be carried out next year, as well as the holding of their national conference.

The BPV's national coordinator noted that the brigade members' tasks were confined to campaigns for blood donations, vaccinations, volunteer work, and others.

That official maintained: "All the people recruited in this organization know that they have assumed a priority role in the people's vigilance, aimed at waging an unrelenting battle against all those attempting to upset the peace and calm."

Missoji said that the people organized into the BPV have been mobilized for all the tasks called for by the party, associated with the second congress, and the anniversary of the MPLA movement and the party's creation, and all those which have been directed by the party.

The People's Vigilance Brigades were founded on 13 November 1983 by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the number one brigade member.

2909

CSO: 3442/117

ANGOLA

STUDENTS IN KIEV ANALYZE PROBLEMS, SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Kiev--The Angolan students on grants in this city, meeting recently, undertook to analyze the general status of the student organization, and reinforced their local associative leadership.

The meeting, which was directed by the party's youth agency, took place at a time when inoperativeness and apathy had deeply penetrated the members of the collective leadership, as was noted on the occasion by the vice chairman of the Union of Angolan Students in the USSR [UEA-USSR]. That associative leader remarked that poor operation of the UEA-USSR's rank and file agencies or disorder could produce consequences that would hurt the normal academic achievement and harmony among the students, particularly if that intolerable situation lasted for an overly long period of time.

The city of Kiev houses nearly 80 Angolan students on grants involved in the city students commission, coordinated by the Union of Angolan Students in the USSR.

Another noteworthy fact is that this Angolan student organization has nearly 50 "city commissions" in the Soviet Union, located in certain Soviet republics.

Meanwhile, after the visit recently paid by the leadership agents of the JMPLA-Party Youth and those of the UEA-USSR, that students' group will benefit from constant material support, including musical instruments, sports equipment, and other items, to make a better use of spare time possible.

2909

CSO: 3442/116

ANGOLA

MEXICO PROVINCE'S POLITICAL, ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Luena--"With the holding of the MPLA-Labor Party's Second Congress, we shall embark on the next 5-year period with more strength, so that, as a rear guard, we may expend all our effort and our sacrifice on behalf of the national construction," declared Maj Joao Lourenco, provincial commissar of Moxico, to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency], in assessing the socioeconomic and politico-military activities in Moxico Province throughout the 10 years of sovereignty of the People's Republic of Angola.

The provincial commissar, who is also head of the Regional Military Council for the third politico-military region, added that South Africa and its supplementary force, UNITA, will never be able to overthrow the FAPLA.

The head of the third military region noted that it is precisely because of the success attained by the revolution for 10 years in the province that the internal and external enemies have not ceased to hatch new plans. Experience has shown that "our people have managed to withstand all privations resulting from the war that has been forced on us, and we can say with certainty that the imperialist plan to abort the Angolan revolution is doomed to defeat," as he remarked.

In discussing the socioeconomic area, the provincial commissar stressed that, as success is achieved in the military realm, we shall be equipped to ensure an increase in production, both agricultural and industrial; without failing to mention the difficult situation that the province is undergoing with regard to technical cadres.

Moxico Province is essentially agricultural, with conditions for producing many of the products required for the population's food; but, owing to the politico-military situation created abroad, production has declined considerably and, as the provincial commissar observed, "Today, the province has ceased to be self-sufficient."

He pointed out that, for security reasons, the peasant masses, those who make the greatest contribution to the production of agricultural goods, have taken refuge in the major urban centers. From an industrial standpoint, the province has problems with electric power, provided by generator sets.

2909

CSO: 3442/115

ANGOLA

CIMANGOLA, PETRANGOL PRODUCTION CAPABILITY DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Dec 85 p 10

[Text] Apart from the sessions of the MPLA-Labor Party's Second Congress, the foreign delegations to the event paid a visit the day before yesterday to the Angola cement-Cimangola UEM enterprise, and to the facilities of the Luanda Refinery of PETRANGOL [Angola Petroleum Company], which are mixed capital economic units [UEM] considered to be strategic.

PETRANGOL (the Luanda Refinery), the only enterprise of its kind in the country, currently has the capacity to refine nearly 1.5 million metric tons of petroleum and by-products per year.

Meanwhile, new investments are planned (nearly \$100 million) to achieve a capacity of 2 million metric tons of refined products per year, during future years.

This year, the Luanda Refinery should achieve a production of 1.45 million metric tons, as compared with 1.38 million tons, the index attained in 1984.

Nearly 500 workers, including Angolans and foreigners, are working hard at the refinery. The enterprise has 12 higher-level technicians, most of them engineers.

As for Cimangola (the only enterprise of its kind in the country), those invited to the MPLA-Labor Party's Second Congress visited the paper bag factory, the loading platform and the cement furnaces.

The cement factory, opened on 18 November 1985 by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has a normal capacity to produce 30 million bags per year, for the processing of cement, sugar, and feed, during a preliminary phase.

The loading platform has the capacity to load 2,000 bags of cement, and 750 tons of bulk cement per hour, as well as 750 tons of clinkers, also per hour.

2909

CSO: 3442/115

ANGOLA

PORTUGUESE EXPORTS DECLINED IN 1985

Lisbon DIARIO DA TARDE in Portuguese 24 Jan 86 p 9

[Text] On Wednesday, the bulletin AFRICA ECONOMICA indicated that Portuguese exports to Angola were supposed to have amounted to 26 million contos in 1985, although they have undergone a relative stagnation in comparison with the previous year.

According to the economic information bulletin, the main reasons for this stagnation are the difficulties associated with the importing capacity of that African country and those resulting from the status of the political relations between Portuguese and Angolan authorities, "which worsened during the administration of the previous Portuguese Government."

The article added: "Nevertheless, at the end of last year, Angola was due to rank as the ninth client for Portuguese products, surpassed only by the leading industrialized countries."

The bulletin of the CESO (Center for Economic and Social Studies) notes that, "On the other hand, Angolan exports to Portugal increased spectacularly, almost doubling, and must have reached 10 million contos by December of last year, of which amount 8.5 million consisted of money associated with petroleum industries."

Nevertheless, the trade between Angola and Spain has increased substantially during recent years, as indicated by data disclosed by AFRICA ECONOMICA. In 1983, the Angolan exports to Spain totaled \$170 million, and the imports, \$34 million; during 1984, exports: \$192 million, imports: \$75 million; and in 1985 (first half), exports: \$160 million; imports: \$21 million.

The bulletin, quoting the National Bank of Angola, also remarks that that country's balance of payments registered a positive balance of 61 million contos in 1984.

However, the balance was accrued thanks to its resorting to medium and long term loans, made necessary by the decline in the balance of current operations (-\$57.2 million in 1984, in contrast to -\$34.1 million in 1983).

2909

CSO: 3442/118

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

CHINA DONATES HARBOR EQUIPMENT--Yesterday, the representative of the government of the People's Republic of China, Ambassador Zhao Zhe-khui, arrived in Luanda to attend the ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of Angola's independence. The Chinese Government representative, who was accompanied by the division chief of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs' general directorate for African countries, was received at the 4 de Fevereiro Airport by the Angolan ambassador to Lisbon, Mawete Joao Baptista. The People's Republic of Angola will receive a donation from the Chinese Government consisting of cargo handling equipment valued at \$100,000 (nearly 3 million kwanzas), as part of the assistance from the United Nations World Food Program. The equipment, intended for the commercial port of Luanda, is comprised of 150 fiber nets, 50 grummets, and 20 metal hooks, the arrival of which in Angola, aboard the ship "Arctic Sun," is planned for 19 December of this year. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Dec 85 p 1] 2909

BPV ENLISTMENT IN CABINDA--As JORNAL DE ANGOLA was told by Paulo Samy Muai, provincial coordinator of the People's Vigilance Brigades [BPV], the current level of enlistment in the BPV in this province amounts to 17,192 brigade members, 4,400 of whom are women, who joined 185 brigades. In discussing the organizational status of the brigades, Samy Muai said that there are 35 intermediate committees on the provincial level, and he expressed satisfaction with the level of organization that the BPV are attaining in the province. He mentioned that on the visits for inspection and aid to the municipalities, he had noted a massive integration of people in the BPV in the border areas, and cited the formation of protection commissions in each brigade, for physical protection on the premises where health groups for first aid are now operating. Samy Muai commented: "Several situations have been detected and neutralized by the brigade members, and the perpetrators are always turned over to the organs of justice." Meanwhile, the lack of facilities for his directorate's operation is the main problem confronting Samy Muai, in addition to the transportation and equipment for the general activity in the municipal structures. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Dec 85 p 12] 2909

EEC FOOD AID--The European Economic Community (EEC) has decided to grant emergency food aid to the People's Republic of Angola, as part of the 1985 program, on behalf of the dislocated population, amounting to 240,000 ECU's [European Currency Unit] (1 ECU is equivalent to \$0.8546). This food assistance, which was announced by the Netherlands Embassy in Luanda, consists of 300 tons of oil, 4,640 tons of grain and 300 tons of beans; upon its arrival, it will be distributed by the International Red Cross. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Dec 85 p 10] 2909

BOTSWANA

BCP'S REACTION TO LESOTHO'S COUP ANALYZED

Gaborone BOTSWANA GUARDIAN in English 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Gwen Ansell]

[Text]

EVIDENCE of serious differences among the leadership of the Basutholand Congress Party (BCP) in their attitude towards the recent Lesotho military coup became clear at a press conference held in Gaborone Monday.

Reading from a prepared press statement, Mr Gauta Khasu, the Party's national chairman, declared:

"We want to make it known that we fully support the military take-over in Lesotho; we rejoice with our fellow-countrymen." Elaborating on the statement, Mr Tshediso Makhakhe, the party's deputy leader, added:

"We believe that Lekhanye has removed a thorn in the flesh of the people. We're aware that military coups often do not hold anything tangible and important for the people . . . but this coup is different because the military has vested power in the king, who is an enlightened man. We feel the king will very soon initiate a process which will place power in the hands of the people."

In response to later Press questioning, BCP leaders

commented on the statement issued by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, leader of the BCP and of the rebel Lesotho Liberation Army. Contrary to his Botswana-based BCP colleagues, Mr Mokhehle had declared that the coup had merely replaced one tyrant with another and that "(King) Moshoeshe is no better than Jonathan" and that the LLA would continue fighting. Said Mr Makhakhe:

"We don't see eye to eye. When the idea of the LLA was being mooted, we were a party to it, but when the army was formed and subsequently operating we were completely cut out. We can only speculate, since we have no information." And he added: "We cannot whitewash the King entirely. He has his own weaknesses. He does not support our Party — which is a party of the masses — and in the past he has taken action against us."

Asked whether this did not indicate a serious split in the ranks of the BCP, Mr Makhakhe said:

"No. We acknowledge Mr Mokhehle as a leader, although we are not in agreement with him. But there is no rift in the party. By the party, we mean the

people and the people are united. We are only at variance at the top." He refused to comment further on the grounds of the rift, ("That's too domestic a question . . ."), but agreed:

"Policy on the LLA is a very important difference. Our military operation was intended for and to be performed in Lesotho. The moment it is based in South Africa, it is no longer our movement; it can so easily be manipulated. If the LLA has made South Africa its base, we feel there is something fundamentally wrong here. They cannot be fighting for Basotho even if they believe they are."

Among other points made at the Press conference, the BCP called for a genuine general amnesty, the reinstatement of the Lesotho 1966 order (which transferred power from the British colonial administration to the Basotho people), the establishment of a government of national reconciliation and steady progress towards democratic elections.

However, sources close to the BCP leadership believe that their attitude towards the Lekhanye coup

is both more cautious and more cynical than their press statement would suggest. Privately, they are felt to accept that Lekhanye may well be a pawn of Pretoria, and also to fear the draconian powers which the constitution confers on King Moshoeshe. They envisage the possibility of further, and possibly violent shifts in power before the conditions are ripe for genuine democracy.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1077

BOTSWANA

MMUSI MEETS NORWEGIAN, WORLD BANK OFFICIALS

MB040655 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0511 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, has expressed the hope that the Norwegian government will continue to support Botswana as it implements the Sixth National Development Plan and beyond.

Mr Mmusi was speaking at a dinner held at the Gaborone Sun last night in honor of the visiting Norwegian minister of development cooperation, Mrs Brusletten, and the vice president of the World Bank, Mr (Jay Cox).

Mr Mmusi said that Norwegian bilateral aid to Botswana was between 10 million and 20 million pula which was largely used in improving the poorer sections of the population by providing transport facilities, roads, health facilities and district housing facilities. The vice president added that the Norwegian government has also provided Botswana with technical assistance, as well as annual development grants which, he said, had been increased from time to time.

Turning to the World Bank, Mr Mmusi said it had become the most important multilateral financial institution to Botswana in terms of the volume of long-term finance it provided to the country. He told Mr (Jay Cox), the World Bank vice president, that he hoped the Bank would consider softening the terms of the financial resources it provided to Botswana.

Mr Mmusi said the World Bank played an important role in liaising with other financial institutions and mobilizing resources and channeling them to where they were needed most.

Earlier, Mr Mmusi had told the visiting dignitaries that economic focus during the Sixth National Development Plan showed that the first few years of the plan would be characterized by surpluses. While the last years of the plan would be punctuated by deficits. The vice president said it was assumed that the current 4-year drought would come to an end and that while the diamond output would remain constant, the volume of diamond sales would increase. He added that a rapid growth was expected in the nontraditional manufacturing sector.

Mr Mmusi warned, however, that if any of these assumptions changed, the country might start running into deficits before the predicted time. It was in this context, he said, that Botswana would continue to look for more assistance from the World Bank and Norway to implement its development program.

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CSO: 3400/1028

BOTSWANA

COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC STRIDES TERMED REMARKABLE

Optimistic Economic Overview

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Feb 86 p 16

[Article by John D'Oliveira]

[Text] Botswana is a tiny island of tranquillity, steady economic progress and political sanity in a continent that sometimes seems as if it has gone mad.

When Botswana became independent on September 30 1966, its assets were derisory by most international standards.

Most of its 582 000 sq km were desert or semi-desert. Its population of about 600 000 people generally knew little more than how to rear cattle and survive in the country's relatively harsh environment.

For all practical purposes, its economy centred on the slaughter of cattle and the processing of beef.

It stood so completely in the shadow of South Africa that few people could imagine Botswana as a fully independent country — let alone a country capable of proving an exception to the distressing African norm.

When Botswana decided in 1976 to withdraw from the South African-dominated Rand Monetary Area and do its own thing in the risky arena of international finance, there were plenty of people who believed it would soon be back seeking the protection of the powerful rand, its monetary tail firmly between its legs.

Anniversary

Today, as Botswana approaches the 20th anniversary of independence, things for its estimated one million people are

still far from perfect.

But the country has certainly confounded the sceptics and silenced most of its critics.

Despite a number of serious drought years:

- It runs one of Africa's few trade surpluses. For the last three years Botswana has exported more than it has imported. The adjusted balance of visible trade showed a surplus of R33 million in 1983, R170 million in 1984 and R243 million last year.

- Its central bank and its commercial banks are literally rolling in money because Botswana's free-enterprise economy generates more money in profits than it is capable of absorbing in investment. So they deposit the surplus with the Bank of Botswana which, in turn, deposits the money overseas.

- Botswana's foreign currency reserves — as a result — now stand at almost R2 000 million, enough to pay for 15 months' imports at current levels. Most countries are happy to have foreign currency reserves covering two to three months' imports.

- Its Government has savings equal to an entire year's expenditure. Botswana's national budget may be a minuscule R850 million, but it is propped up neither by overseas loans nor by massive overseas grants.

- Its foreign loan commitments are less than R350 million.

- The Botswana pula has risen from parity with the rand when Botswana left the Rand Monetary Area to about 20 percent above the rand. At one stage last year it stood at 30 percent above the South African currency and the Bank of Botswana deliberately brought it down to about 15 percent above the rand.

- The prime interest rate is 11½ percent, four percent lower than Pretoria's still weighty 15½ percent.

- The number of jobs in the "formal" sector of the economy increased from 75 600 in 1978 to 100 500 in 1983, the minimum wage has crept upwards (although it is still low at about 60c/h). Per capita income is increasing, slowly but steadily, and now stands at about R1 200.

- The consumer price index increased by an average of 7½ percent in 1984 and is now increasing at about 10½ percent — while South Africa battles with a consumer price index of 18½ percent.

Botswana's little economic miracle is the product of sensible, conservative government economic policies — and the considerable earnings from its diamond, copper and coal mines.

For years now, the Botswana Government has followed an "anti-cyclical" economic policy in terms of which money was saved in "good years" and then used to help matters along in "bad years".

It has refused to sacrifice its long-term objectives on the altar of short-term political gains.

Although a British minerals survey in 1965 could find little prospect of profitable mining, a series of important mineral discoveries followed independence, confirming that Botswana had rich deposits of copper/nickel, diamonds, coal, soda ash, potash and sodium sulphate.

Exported

In 1984, Botswana produced copper/nickel matte valued at R93 million, diamonds valued at more than R1 000 million and coal valued at R6,6 million.

Almost all of the copper/nickel matte and the diamonds were exported.

In its 1985/86 budget, the Government expects it will obtain R443 million from the mining industry — more than half of its total expected revenue of R852 million.

The only cloud on the Botswanan economic horizon is the fact that, while government expenditure keeps on rising, the country has reached a plateau in its earnings from the mining industry.

There are still the other minerals to be exploited, but a number of formidable problems have to be overcome first.

However, on its record thus far, the Botswanan economy will remain the envy of most of the Third World.

Economic Performance Attributed to Government's Policies

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Jowitt Mbongwe]

[Text]

GABORONE: Botswana continued throughout the year 1985 to make remarkable economic strides despite the drought.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning has attributed the country's brilliant economic performance to the economic policies of the government.

Though there was some difficulty posed by the instability in international exchange rates, Government policy minimised its effects on the domestic economy, he said.

And whilst the problem of drought continued to intimidate and torment the rural population, its effects

were reduced by the Drought Relief programme of government, said the spokesman.

The spokesman also noted that the policy of government to build up the level of foreign reserves to offset the impact of drought has been very successful.

He pointed out that there had been dramatic changes with the way in which exchange rates have been performing during the year, especially in the Southern African region because of the weak Rand.

Botswana in its dealings with the international community and in order to maintain its economic competitiveness, made flexible policies of adjusting the exchange rate to ensure that the domestic economy is not adversely affected.

Therefore mineral and cattle exports benefitted from the favourable exchange rates of the Dollar and the Pound Sterling, he said.

Botswana, he said, was careful not to base its economic forecast on existing rates because if it did there could be serious economic problems when the rates took a different turn.

The spokesman further observed that the performance of the Pula has been very good whilst the rand has been weak, adding that we have to be very careful as to what happens to our currency in relations to other currencies of the Southern African Union area.

Most of Botswana imports and non-traditional exports come or go through the customs union area, and if

we lower our exchange rate it could be disastrous, the spokesman noted.

This, he added, was very important from the point of view of employment creation and government policy on drought relief.

Whilst our foreign reserves position remains very healthy, the continued drought will exert more pressure on the country's limited resources because government allocates money from its budget to contain the adverse effects of drought through relief programmes.

The continuation of drought, therefore would increase the amount government would make available to the economy of the country as a whole, he further explained.

The performance of the economy in the major sector of agriculture would invariably continue to deteriorate if drought persists, he said.

On inflation the spokesman disclosed that government policy seeks to keep it at a reasonable level. Not only do we want to keep domestic inflation down, but also imported inflation. **SOPA**

BOTSWANA

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST RSA PRESSURES

Gaborone BOTSWANA GUARDIAN in English 29 Jan 86 p 4

[Text]

WE SPECULATED last week that any success it might score against Lesotho might encourage South Africa to intensify its pressure on Botswana. Sadly, that has proved to be the case.

Only hours after signing an Nkomati-style agreement with Lesotho, Piki Botha was again warning Botswana to stop allowing its territory to be used by the ANC, casting doubt on Botswana's repeated denials that this was the case and threatening "action" against our nation.

Clearly, the months ahead will be a testing time for Botswana. There is a need for the nation to stand united against whatever Pretoria may be planning — and to stand united on a platform of principle which does not deviate from the Government's publicly-articulated stand that it will not act against genuine refugees who have made Botswana their home, however much the Pretoria regime dubs them "terrorists".

It will be a testing time in particular for the BDP government; for it is in times of crisis like this that governments can show what they are really made of. Now is not the time to shift ground, to seek out imaginary enemies or scapegoats, to say one thing in public and do another behind closed doors. Only firm, principled and open government can hold us together. Sunday's government statement made a good start in this direction.

It must by now be clear to Botswana that the conflict with Pretoria is not really about refugees

or 'terrorists' but about Pretoria's desire in the face of domestic disintegration to impose its will and ultimately its rule over the whole region. For all patriots, of whatever political party, it is therefore necessary to work together to keep Botswana free. And it is encouraging that the major political parties agree on the need for a united front on this issue.

But as well as unity, there is also a need for preparedness. Preparedness not only in the diplomatic and (for it could come to that) military spheres, but also in the sphere of information. The press, both public and private have a duty to inform people, responsibly, about developments. There is no surer antidote to panic than reliable, prompt information; no surer recipe for panic than rumour. In this context, the Botswana Press Agency deserves credit for its action in interrupting weekend broadcasting schedules to ensure that Botswana knew about the latest threats to our territorial integrity — and our Government's response — before the rest of the world did.

We all need to be clear about what is happening, why it is happening and how best to respond. We all need to work together to thwart Pretoria's design, in cooperation with our SADC and OAU partners. And we should also be aware that peaceful support for refugees and for the liberation movements is an essential part of our defence. For the threat to Botswana's nationhood will persist as long as the apartheid regime survives.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1077

BOTSWANA

OPPOSITION CALLS FOR UNITY TO FACE RSA THREATS

Gaborone BOTSWANA GUARDIAN in English 29 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Responding to weekend threats by South Africa to "take action" against Botswana the opposition Botswana National Front has strongly called for unity and cooperation with the ruling party on matters of national security while the Botswana People's Party has also strongly supported the Government stand against an Nkomati-type accord.

In a telephone interview from Francistown, BPP president Dr Knight Maripe said the threats were made not because Botswana was harbouring enemies of the South African government, but in order to pressurise Botswana into signing an accord.

He said if Botswana were to sign an accord with South Africa it would logically follow that both countries have to enter into some diplomatic understanding to be able to monitor the workings of such an accord.

The BPP, he said, could not possibly accept diplomatic relations with a regime that denies the black majority in South Africa their right to self-determination.

He said an Nkomati-type accord would allow South Africa to dictate policy to Botswana. "Our basic problem with South Africa now is Botswana policy on refugees. Apparently South Africa thinks everybody who runs away from apartheid to seek refuge here is a terrorist."

"But what Mr Botha sees as terrorists in Botswana are people who sincerely fear for their lives in South Africa and are not active in the ANC military or political activities."

He said an accord was likely to demand that Botswana hand over "terrorists" to South Africa. Asked to comment on a South African press report alleging that Pretoria had links with opposition parties and elements of the Botswana Defence Force, Dr Maripe said:

"My party has absolutely no dealings of any sort with South Africa. If in fact there are such elements in the BDF, then it is incumbent upon the President to make certain such elements are expeditiously removed from the army."

Meanwhile, BNF deputy secretary general Mr Michael Mothobi said pressure from South Africa could be contained if the opposition was not merely given "briefings after the event" but actively participated at a consultative level.

"That would give the opposition insight into the dangers the country faces and that way the opposition can play an active role in raising the security consciousness of the nation."

He said the BNF had in the past made overtures to the ruling party for cooperation on matters of national security.

The BNF, he said, has always insisted that security matters should not be made campaign issues to attract political support.

Reminded that it was the BNF who first raised the controversial "peace pact" as a campaign issue in last year's general elections, Mr Mothobi said the party's position on the issue had been understood out of context.

He however regretted that both the BNF and BDP fell into the trap of using a sensitive security issue in the Gaborone South re-election campaign.

He said while the BNF would not publicly oppose Government policy on security, it would not support it either unless the opposition was consulted in the formulation of such policy.

"The ruling party should recognise the fact that the opposition commands a significant following and has a contribution to make in the security of the country."

According to Mr Mothobi, South Africa wants to incite popular revolts in the region by causing serious economic and political crisis to SADCC governments who appear supportive of the liberation struggle.

Commenting on allegations of opposition and BDF links with South Africa Mr Mothobi said: "The BNF has not knowledge of that. It is a curious statement."

He said, however, he could not dismiss the possibility that South Africa may establish links with "small opposition parties".

"We have seen South Africa sponsoring minority parties in neighbouring countries but as far as our army is concerned the BNF dismisses with contempt the allegations made with reference to our defence force."

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CSO: 3400/1077

BOTSWANA

CHIEPE SAYS APARTHEID SOURCE OF TENSION NOT ANC

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Text]

GABORONE: The problems facing Southern Africa derive their source immediately from South Africa's apartheid system and not from the ANC or communism as South Africa would have the world believe, the Minister of External Affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe has said.

Speaking during a luncheon she hosted in honour of the Vice President and EEC Commissioner for Development, Mr Lorenzo Natali, Dr Chiepe stated that South Africa, rather than seriously addressing itself to its internal problems, blames its neighbours for the sins they have never committed.

"Until apartheid is dismantled lock, stock and barrel, the confusion which this vile system generates inside South Africa will continue to spill over across its borders and threaten the peace and stability of the region as a whole."

She added: "We urge those in position to do so, to urge South Africa to see reason and abandon the suicidal path she is pursuing."

Dr Chiepe stated that with South Africa's hands free in Lesotho, there is always the grim prospect that South Africa may put more energy

into its power play against neighbouring countries including Botswana.

She had earlier observed that recent events in Lesotho clearly demonstrated how vulnerable a country can become if it is over-dependent on another country, particularly a not-always friendly neighbour.

Turning to the EEC co-operation with African countries, Dr Chiepe said the signing of Lome III ACP-EEC Convention constituted a major political and economic event. She said it was the desire of the two sides to create a model relationship between industrialised and developing countries, founded on inter-dependence, friendship and solidarity.

Dr Chiepe said it was heartening to know that efforts by SADCC to bring about regional co-operation are recognised and appreciated by the region's development partners like the EEC.

She said Mr Natali's visit to the region and presence at the conference and that of EEC development ministers has shown how highly the EEC places SADCC among its priorities.

The Lome Convention, she said, is a model for development co-operation between North and South which goes towards achieving what the rest of the world is talking about and doing very little to attain, namely, the establishment of a New International Economic Order. She added that the Lome Convention was in many respects a positive step in this direction.

She said the National Indicative Programme for Botswana signed last year, conformed to Botswana's national objectives contained in the National Development Plan VI.

Dr Chiepe said the indicative programme is a result of frank and friendly discussions between the EEC and Botswana. **BOPA**

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CSO: 3400/1076

BOTSWANA

ALLEGATIONS OF DEATHS BY STARVATION AT DUKWE DENIED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Peter Maphangela]

[Text] GABORONE: The Acting Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Miss Norma Fraser, strongly denied allegations that Zimbabwean refugees at the Dukwe resettlement died every month from starvation.

Miss Fraser was reacting to an article written by the Star's African News Service, which said Zimbabwean refugees at the Dukwe resettlement were dying every month from outbreaks of diseases because of poor conditions and food shortages.

The article further said more than 100 refugees who returned to Zimbabwe just before Christmas had given the Zimbabwean Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, a picture of shocking conditions at the resettlement.

Miss Fraser pointed out that during the course of last year, 15 refugees died out of a population of 4 574 refugees at Dukwe.

She cited road accidents and various illnesses as the causes of the deaths, adding that none of them had died of malnutrition.

Miss Fraser commented that the dead refugees may not have been all Zimbabweans.

In her opinion the living conditions at Dukwe were among the best.

According to Miss Fraser, there is a Regional Medical officer who visits Dukwe regularly to ensure that all the necessary medical facilities and medications were available.

She stated that the medical officer has always expressed satisfaction with the living conditions at Dukwe.

There is a clinic run by the Botswana Government, which caters for the local community as well as other residents from the nearby villages, she disclosed.

/12828
CSO: 3400/1076

BOTSWANA

DIAMONDS EARN COUNTRY P943 MILLION

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Jowitt Mbongwe]

[Text]

GABORONE: The Director of Debswana, Mr Louis Nchindo, has disclosed that diamond sales during 1985 earned P943 million in gross earnings.

Mr Nchindo said as a result of the current encouraging markets for the country's diamonds, they hoped to sell 100 per cent of their production this year.

In 1984 diamond sales amounted to a gross P554 million and because of the performance of diamonds in Western European, American and Japanese markets over the second half of 1985, the year's earnings were much higher than had been predicted, said Mr Nchindo.

He stated that if the present trend continued, then Botswana's diamond industry could be said to be on the way to recovery, having suffered greatly during the economic recession of the

past years.

Mr Nchindo attributed the favourable performance of diamonds to the interest rates of the American Dollar as well as to the general economic recovery of major consuming countries.

He pointed out that whilst Botswana still stockpiled some of its diamond production, the improvement of the market carried with it a brighter future for the industry in the country.

Botswana's diamond mines of Jwaneng and Orapa-/Letlhakane, according to Mr Nchindo, were producing at full capacity.

The Jwaneng mine produces 7.6 million carats per year, whilst Orapa-/Letlhakane produces 5 million carats per year.

Mr Nchindo disclosed that Debswana continues to prospect for diamonds in the country and would go into mining upon discovery.

On training and localisation within Debswana, Mr Nchindo mentioned that between the two diamond mines at Orapa-/Letlhakane and Jwaneng which employ about 4 000 people, about 400 are expatriates.

He said the expatriate personnel were mainly artisans because Botswana is behind in the training of artisans. "Because we were disappointed with artisan training at the National Polytechnic, we established our own artisan training unit at Orapa," he further explained.

Mr Nchindo added that the artisan training centre at Orapa produces about 20 artisans annually.

He disclosed that the personnel managers and security chiefs in Debswana are all citizens, and recently a Motswana has been appointed a Divisional Engineer at Jwaneng Mine.

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

BRITISH AID FOR LABORATORY--GABORONE--Botswana's reputation for excellent veterinary services will be enhanced through P306 060 worth of British Laboratory Equipment for a new animal laboratory at Sebele. The equipment will be supplied by Vectrol LTD., of Charing in Southern England, according to a statement from the company. It will be used to ensure that present high standards in Botswana's Livestock industry are maintained and that the quality of the animals is upgraded. A large proportion of the meat produced by Botswana is supplied to the European Community which lay rigid quality control criteria. This means Botswana's Ministry of Agriculture requires the best equipment. The order, said the statement, was negotiated through the African Development Bank, which is funding and administering the project. [Text][Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jan 86 p 2] /12828

CSO: 3400/1076

GHANA

INTERNATIONAL PEACE FOUNDATION PROPOSALS ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Jan 86 pp 1, 4/5

[Text]

GHANA has accepted in principle the proposals of the International Peace Foundation (IPF) to include her in its green revolution project in Africa.

Under the project, the IPF seeks to eliminate hunger in Africa by boosting food production in selected African countries to be exported to needy neighbours.

Ghana's acceptance was announced by Mr Paul Victor Obeng, member of the PNDC, at a meeting between government officials and the nine-member IPF delegation led by former U.S. President, Mr Jimmy Carter.

"We accept the proposals in principle. No aspect of the proposals are against our intentions and objectives," said Mr Obeng after Mr Carter had briefed the meeting about their plans.

Technical details are yet to be worked out but the project is likely to take off in Ghana by the start of the next planting season.

Mr Carter told the meeting that 50 farmers spread over the country would be selected in the first year and supported by the Foundation through the provision of improved seeds, fertilizers, other inputs and technical advice.

He said six Ghanaian

agriculturists and Peace Corps volunteers would be selected to work alongside IPF experts and the farmers.

"We are not starting on a grand scale. We want to work in close co-operation with the Ghana Government so that when we leave, there will be no vacuum", Mr Carter said.

The former U.S. Chief Executive said the IPF would bring in scientists who would revolutionise food production at the small-scale level.

There would be no new levels of mechanisation, he said, adding that the thrust of the programme would be the small-scale farmer.

Crops to be grown during the five-year period are maize, sorghum, rice and groundnuts.

Mr Carter told the meeting that the project's financiers, Mr Ryoichi Sasakawa, a Japanese philanthropist and Mr Agha Abadi, a Pakistani banker, would bear the full cost of the programme adding "this will not be a problem for you to finance".

Accepting the proposals, Mr Obeng said under the government's Economic

Recovery Programme, grain production would be increased and focus would be on the small-scale farmer.

He gave the assurance that there would be no nepotism in the selection of the farmers which Mr Carter explained would be along the lines of what was done in places like India and Pakistan.

Mr Obeng also gave the assurance that there would be no bottlenecks because it is government's policy to remove all these bottlenecks which affect farmers.

He mentioned some of the government's efforts in that direction as land acquisition, tenancy, a policy on agricultural financing, marketing, prices and distribution of inputs.

Mr Sasakawa, in his contribution, underlined the good relations between Japan and Ghana and hoped these would be further strengthened through the project.

Mr Andrew Young, Mayor of Atlanta, U.S., said a crash effort in 1986/87 could make Ghana not only self-sufficient in food production but also a food exporter.

He said it would be a herculean task but stressed that it could be achieved. Mr Young noted that Ghana's independence created the desire for others to be free adding that Ghana could also show the way to food self-sufficiency.

Mr Obeng later presented gifts to members of the delegation — GNA

GHANA

CONTINUED ECONOMIC CRUNCH DISCUSSED, FURTHER DEVALUATIONS IN SIGHT

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 15 Jan 86 p 7

[Text] The latest devaluation of the Ghanaian cedi may not be the last. Before the April budget a further devaluation could take the cedi another 11% down, to a round C100 to the dollar.

Since April 1983 the cedi has collapsed from a rate of less than three cedis to the dollar, a fall of over 3000%. But there are now doubts about the success of this draconian policy.

Flt-Lt Jerry Rawlings had counted on this dramatic devaluation--and other IMF-approved austerity measures--as the key to reverse Ghana's economic decline. But in 1985 exports, at \$630m, still lagged \$95m behind imports--which at \$725m were less than half the level needed to put factories back into production. Raw materials and spares for industrial processes, as well as fertilizer and implements for agriculture, are still in short supply and it's now suspected that the PNDC's economic policies may be making matters worse.

The devaluations have created severe liquidity problems with importers unable to open up lines of credit supplied as overseas aid or arranged at the Paris Club talks. In 1985 a total of \$517m was pledged in this way. But local businessmen often cannot find enough local currency to take advantage. The result is that 1984 imports were less than half the figure for 15 years before.

Besides, while devaluation has led to equally traumatic cost-of-living increases, the producer price for cocoa, Ghana's main export, has risen only 366% from C12,000 per ton in 1983 to C56,000 in 1985. In time-honoured style the government has used the hefty difference between the world price and the producer price to balance the budget, despite the depressing effect this has on the industry, which cannot reinvest in desperately needed replanting schemes for the country's ageing cocoa trees.

Wage awards have also failed to keep up with the inflation introduced by the devaluation measures. A recent rise in the minimum daily wage from C70 to C90 (one US dollar) did nothing to reverse the downward pressure on real wages, now 10% of their 1975 level. With the economy virtually dead in the water, the government cannot raise wages without printing money or returning to deficit budgeting. Neither policy would please the IMF or Ghana's western creditors.

Debt will become even more of a burden in 1986 as more loans fall due, including some of the debts "repudiated" by the Acheampong regime in 1972 and reinstated on easier terms two years later. Debt servicing took up 67% of export earnings in 1985, a burden concealed by IMF drawings. But IMF payments must themselves begin to be reimbursed in 1986. With almost \$600m borrowed in 1983-85, the balance of payments position must inevitably worsen.

The cancellation of \$20m in US aid in the wake of the Scranage/Soussoudis espionage scandal and the prophesied increase in world interest rates later this year cannot help either. And the political consequences of austerity--conflict with the trades unions, for one--will put more pressure on the People's National Defence Council, (PNDC).

So far nothing has been heard from the National Commission on Democracy, presided over by PNDC vice-chairman Justice Daniel Annan, about its plans for popular participation in the political process. Meanwhile, plotting against the regime is bound to continue--as evidenced by the recent arrest in the U.S. of Joseph Mensah, leader of the London-based Ghana Democratic Movement, allegedly in the course of an illegal arms-buying expedition.

Ghana's IMF-inspired economic policies will be harder to defend politically in 1986, now that Nigeria has declined to go to the IMF. General Ibrahim Babangida announced at the start of the year that Nigeria will repay foreign debts to the tune of 30% of her export earnings and no more, thus adding strength to the world-wide shift of opinion against IMF conditionality and to the movement to make the World Bank the vehicle for third world credit operations.

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CSO: 3400/1045

GHANA

FRG DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, LOAN TERMS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Jan 86 p 8

[Article by Faustina Ashirifie]

[Text] Three agricultural service centres are to be established and run by the State of Baden Wurttemberg, Federal Republic of Germany, to help boost food production in the country.

The offer which is under the Ghana-German Technical Co-operation is also extended to the training of five people in Germany for three months to enable them to man the service centres more competently.

To this end, a two-man delegation from that State is in the country to inspect some of the food and cash crop growing areas to select suitable locations for the first centre to take off as soon as practicable.

The delegation led by Dr Bernd C. Schmidt, Senior Economist and Deputy Director of the Institute of Project Planning, Stuttgart would visit Donkorkrom, Atebubu, Wenchi, Elmina, Amasaman, Tamale, Somenya, Cape Coast and Sunyani during its three-week duty-tour of Ghana.

The State of Baden Wurttemberg has also donated to Ghana about half-a-million Deutsche Marks (DM) (£25 million) worth of agricultural equipment and these include chain-saws and spares, workshop equipment, workshop pick-up, farm road service truck, cocoa bean extracting machine, disc harrow and mould-board plough.

Following the success of the agricultural training school at Ejura in the Ashanti Region which was established by that State, it has further agreed to establish a repair and maintenance workshop at Somenya in the Eastern Region.

This workshop would serve as a training centre for agricultural machinery owners, operators, and mechanics to improve the handling, operational methods, servicing and maintenance of machines to increase their life span.

Dr I. K. Adjei-Mafo who received the delegation in Accra yesterday described the Ejura Mechanical Project established by the State of Baden Wurttemberg as one of the successful agricultural projects in the country and expressed the

country's gratitude to the people and Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

In response, Mr Schmidt observed that economic co-operation between the two countries needs to be intensified because Ghana has the potential for achieving economic independence in the near future.

He expressed the view that the service stations, when completed, would very much ease the problems of the rural farmer thereby increasing his output.

The other member of the delegation is Mr Rudolf Fischer, an agricultural engineer.

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CSO: 3400/1042

GHANA

MUSLIM LEAGUE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, PROPAGANDA ASSISTANCE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Jan 86 p 5

[Article by Kweku Tsen]

[Text]

THE Gomaa and Akim branch of the United Central Muslim League is to spend C6.7 million on a number of development projects to raise the socio-economic status of its members.

Alhaji Iddriss, Chief Imam of the circuit who dropped the hint when delivering his keynote address at the League's annual convention said C2.5 million will be used to put up permanent build-

ings for the Islamic Secondary Commercial School at Gomaa Afransi.

In addition C1.2 million will go into the rehabilitation of the Islamic Primary and Middle Schools at Gomaa Ankamu and Lome respectively.

Others include the provision of loudspeakers and a vehicle for the propagation of the Islamic religion and the construction of a C2 million clinic to serve the health needs of its members as well as that of the general public.

The projects are to be financed through the imposition of special levies on each town in the Gomaa and Akim Circuit.

In addition proceeds from their community farm and oil palm plantation will also go into the financing of the projects.

Also Alhaji Mustafa Ibrahim, Secretary of the Islamic Books Development and Translation Council for Africa donated books worth C15,000 to the Secondary School to partly solve the text-book problem facing the institution.

An appeal for funds in aid of the project yielded C250,000.

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CSO: 3400/044

GHANA

IMPORT LICENCE ALLOCATION COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Fawstina Ashirifie]

[Text]

AN Import Licence Allocation and Monitoring Committee has been set up within the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure that foreign exchange allocated to firms and farmers are properly utilised.

Very soon, the committee, headed by Mr Ibrahim Adam, Under Secretary for Agriculture (Crops) would issue a list of beneficiaries of last year's foreign exchange allocations to check whether they imported inputs for which import licences were issued.

Dr I. K. Adjei-Maato, Secretary for Agriculture, who disclosed these in an interview in Accra, indicated that the banks were making it impossible for the ministry to monitor the beneficiaries as a result of which most of them divert their import licences.

"Graphic" investigations had revealed that some beneficiaries either diverted their import licences altogether or purposely under-used them and they always succeeded because of lack of supervision. "Graphic" therefore contacted the Secretary on what his ministry was doing to check the abuses.

He stated that the banks which were responsible for the establishment of Letters of Credit (LC's) for individuals, firms or firms have been refusing to forward the list of those who had succeeded in providing the local currency equivalent for the foreign exchange on the grounds that such information was treated as "classified".

"Their behaviour is also rendering it impossible for us to know how much foreign exchange we have generated", he contended, adding that even though the ministry was promoting the exportation of non-traditional goods, "we do not know the value that has gone out".

The Agriculture Secretary further argued that since there were occasions when some beneficiaries were unable to meet the local currency requirement, it would have been in the interest of the nation if the banks should point them out to enable the ministry to re-allocate them to those who could utilise them.

Dr Adjei-Maato emphasised that his ministry would not treat such information as secret because "the people have the right to know what the foreign exchange they generate goes into".

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CSO: 3400/0044

GHANA

TIMBER EXPORT BOARD ESTABLISHED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 31 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] The government has established a new timber organisation--Timber Export Development Board (TEDB)--which aims, among others, at promoting the sale and export of Ghana's timber products.

According to the Timber Export Development Board Law, 1985, there shall be a six-member board of directors including the managing director which shall consist of a chairman and not more than six other persons to be appointed by the PNDC.

The law cautioned that no member of the board of directors shall personally sponsor any application for the employment of any person by the board.

Any member of the board who infringes the relevant provision of the law shall be liable to be removed from the board of directors.

According to the law, it shall be the duty of the board to conduct its affairs on sound commercial basis.

Other functions of the board are: To develop markets for and promote the sale and export of lesser known timber species, to collate, analyse and disseminate relevant market intelligence and ensure its frequent publication and to make projections and forecasts of market demand trends for timber and timber products.

Furthermore, the board will liaise with timber marketing associations and main timber producers for the rapid development and serving of export markets.

The law requires the board to publish journals and periodicals reporting the results, current demands for species, quality and prices of all overseas buyers for the benefit of the timber trade.

The establishment of the TEDB followed the dissolution of the Ghana Timber Marketing Board which was split into two. The other body established is the Forest Products Inspection Bureau which also aims, among others, at recommending timber grading rules for standard use in Ghana.

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CSO: 3400/1044

GHANA

RUBBER EXPORT QUOTA TO ROMANIA DISCUSSED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Jan 86 p 8

[Text]

THE Ghana Rubber Estates Limited (GREL) is to export 400 tonnes of processed natural rubber to Romania.

The processed natural rubber is already at the Takoradi Harbour awaiting shipment.

A statement from the Ministry of Industries, Science and Technology in Accra said this is in fulfilment of a trade pact between Ghana and Romania which enjoins GREL to export natural rubber to Romania.

According to the statement, Mr Damoah-Siakwaa, Accounting Manager of GREL disclosed this to Dr Francis Acquah, Secretary of the Ministry at a meeting on Tuesday to discuss how the company was faring.

It said that last year, GREL exported 500 tonnes of rubber in two batches of 200 and 300 tonnes respectively to Romania under the pact.

The statement said the company was expected to export provisionally, 500

tonnes of rubber to Romania in 1987, but added that this is subject to the rehabilitation of GREL's plant.

It said Dr Acquah assured the company that government was doing everything possible to re-

habilitate GREL to enable it to increase its export.

"It became clear at the meeting that the export drive would have no effect on the supply of raw materials to feed the local industries that rely on the company for their supplies," the statement said — GNA.

/9274

CSO: 3400/1043

GHANA

PROJECTED MANGANESE MINING INCREASE, ROMANIAN ASSISTANCE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 31 Jan 86 pp 1, 5

[Text]

THE workers and management of Ghana National Manganese Corporation (GNMC) have entered into a social contract to reach their production target of 310,000 tonnes of ore for the year in 10 instead of 12 months.

This is contained in a resolution adopted by the workers at the end of a two-day seminar organised by the Ghana Mine Workers Union (GMWU) of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) at Nsuta-Wassa last Tuesday.

The seminar on the theme 'Save The Mines' was designed to enable employees of GNMC to take stock of their past and present performances with the view to ensuring a brighter future for the company.

According to Dr Albert Owusu-Banarfo, the Managing Director, sales of manganese last year totalled 250,000 tonnes.

Reviewing the corporation's performance for 1985, Dr Owusu-Banarfo reminded the workers that to ensure higher productivity they should not only protect the mines' property but there should also be mutual respect between workers

and management.

Touching on the future of the mines, Dr Owusu-Banarfo said with the help of the government, a team of Romanian experts are currently carrying out exploration work in the mines for more ore reserves.

He said the GNMC is also undertaking the rehabilitation of the old washing plant to enable it to produce high quality ore to compete favourably on the world market.

In his contribution, Mr H. K. Cole, the General Mines Manager, observed that for the company to achieve a year's target in ten months is a herculean task adding, 'with dedication and sense of purpose, we can make it'.

Speaking on behalf of the workers, Mr Edward Taylor, the local CDR chairman, called for closer worker-management relations so that the climate of industrial peace that the corporation is currently enjoying may be maintained.

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CSO: 3400/1043

GHANA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE--Japan has pledged to extend 8.4 billion yen (41 million dollars) in assistance to Ghana in 1986, Mr Kazuaki Arichi, Japanese Ambassador to Ghana told the Ghana News Agency in Accra yesterday. Mr Arichi said 5.2 billion yen (25 million dollars) of the amount would be a loan for road rehabilitation, particularly the Yamoransa-Kumasi trunk road. While the loan would have a 30-year maturity period with a 10-year moratorium and an interest rate of 3.5 per cent, the rest of the assistance would be a grant, the envoy said. Mr Arichi said 2.56 billion yen (10 million dollars) would be direct aid to the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) while 400 million yen (1.96 million dollars) would be in food aid. He said 100 million yen (500,000 dollars) and 700 million yen (3.4 million dollars) would go into technical aid and debt relief, respectively. He explained that Japan preferred to be benevolent to developing countries because humanitarianism was important for the peace and stability of the world. Mr Arichi said his country received a lot of assistance from friendly countries and international organization after World War Two to rebuild her ruined industries. "Now our economy has grown. We have repaid our creditors, but we must share our profits with the world," Mr Arichi stated. Last year, Japan was the source of millions of dollars of grants to the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, Ghana National Commission on Children, State Fishing and Food Production Corporations. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 4] /9274

PRC BIO-GAS STUDY--An advanced Chinese technical team is expected in the country next month to conduct feasibility studies on Ghana's bio-gas potentialities. This follows several agreements reached between Ghana and the People's Republic of China when the Chairman of the PNDC, Flt-Lt. Rawlings visited that country late last year. Mr Gu Xiner, the new Chinese Ambassador to Ghana dropped this hint when he paid a courtesy call on Mr Justice D. F. Annan, PNDC member at the State House in Accra yesterday. Mr Xiner, who was briefing newsmen on discussions be held with Mr Justice Annan said if the studies proved viable, the team would stay and embark on bio-gas exploitation. He disclosed that another team of experts will visit the country early next month to conduct studies on the building of the proposed national theatre. The Ambassador stated that consultations between the two countries are far advanced for the construction of an irrigation project to boost Ghana's food production. Mr Xiner said discussions also centred on the possibilities of expanding co-operation between Ghana and China in the fields of gold mining, cotton growing and improved trade relations. Mr Laszlo Szikra, the new Hungarian Ambassador to Ghana also called on Mr Justice Annan. [Text] [By Debrah Fynn] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Jan 86 p 8] /9274

CSO: 3400/1043

LESOTHO

COMMENTARY URGES BASOTHO TO UNITE

MB050709 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Station commentary: "Focus: The Promise and the Hope"]

[Text] Over the past few days the nation has been treated to a song that punctuated every news bulletin. The song sung by a son of the African soil contains a message of hope for the condition of all the people of southern Africa, but it also represents a promise for what is possible in Lesotho. After all, Basotho should not set a low ceiling on the horizons of their ambitions.

What is the substance of the promise and the hope? Everyone has the right to ask what the future portends. The answers are not hard to find, nor are the reasons for the change of government elusive. The promise in essence contains a pledge of civil liberties, respect of law and order, full fundamental rights of the human person, eradication of unnecessary sectional political barriers and abuse of religious credo to advance political objectives.

The hope of the message is that Basotho should unite. Unite in a spirit that reflects purposefulness. Unity that represents the ideals of what this bicentennial of Moshoeshoe I should enimate for every Moshotho. The promise and the hope of every national of this country can best be realized if everyone accepts that the beauty of the crystal is far less than the fragrance of the blossom of peace, stability, happiness amongst men, freedom from want, hunger, lack of opportunity, and above all freedom from fear of life.

The new government in Lesotho makes these promises and advances, these hopes. It promises a new chapter of sincere and genuine liberties. But it also counts on all Basotho to support programs of hope for a better future of the Kingdom of Lesotho.

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CSO: 3400/1028

LESOTHO

MILITARY COUNCIL HOLDS FAMILIARIZATION MEETING

MB061251 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] The members of the military council of Lesotho, members of the Council of Ministers, principal chiefs, district coordinators, as well as district land administration officers, met today at the Victoria Hotel in Maseru in an introduction session to get to know each other.

The chairman of the Military Council of Lesotho, His Excellency Major General J.M. Lekhanya, in his address to the gathering, said that the main purpose of the meeting was to come and discuss the future administration and development of Lesotho with those officials who deal directly with such matters.

He pointed out that the Military Council of Lesotho has pledged to offer as much advice as possible to His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II and to principal chiefs, in order to restore peace and national reconciliation, and to remove divisions among the Basotho nation.

He said the main objective was to erase fear from the hearts of Basotho. Maj Gen Lekhanya reminded principal chiefs that administrative power is in their hands in villages as well as in the country as a whole. He urged them to be on the lookout for troublemakers and report them immediately.

He added that, in cases where there were disputes, these should be ended at once, and that chiefs should welcome back all those who left the country, provided they have reported themselves.

Referring to public servants, Maj Gen Lekhanya said they should work with dedication in keeping with their training and experience.

The gathering was convened by the minister of interior and chieftainship affairs, Mr Mathealira Seeiso.

/12858

CSO: 3400/1028

LESOTHO

REFUGEES LEAVE TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] South Africa today lifted a 25-day border blockade on Lesotho as 60 refugees belonging to South Africa's African National Congress (ANC) were expelled by Lesotho's new military junta as demanded by Pretoria.

They flew out of here today for Lusaka, on an aircraft chartered from Air Zimbabwe by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

In Cape Town South African Foreign Minister Roelof 'Pik' Botha said the lifting of the blockade followed an agreement after talks there with a Lesotho delegation the day after Monday's military coup in Maseru toppled prime minister Chief Leabua Jonathan.

Mr Botha said in a statement, the two governments subscribed to the principle that neither should allow its territory to be used for the planning or execution of acts of violence or terror.

Major-General Justin Lekhanya, the leader of the country's army, the Lesotho paramilitary force, led the coup after Pretoria began strict border checks which amounted to an economic blockade on the mountainous kingdom which is surrounded by South African territory.

The Air Zimbabwe Viscount left from the King Mosheshoe II international airport some 20 km from mountain ringed Maseru, which was reopened today to normal traffic after the coup.

Earlier 30 South African student refugees left Maseru for Tanzania aboard a scheduled Royal Swazi Air flight to Nairobi. Their departure was said to be in connection with a regular scheme to send South african refugees out of Lesotho for education abroad.

Gen Lekhanya has said he will not hand any of Lesotho's estimated 1,000 South African refugees over to Pretoria.

But in his broadcast speech yesterday after his six member military council was sworn in by King Mosheshoe II he said one of his aims was to normalise relations with South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/1075

LESOTHO

CUBAN MINISTER FLOWN TO ZIMBABWE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA 25 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] A Zimbabwe airforce plane today flew Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca out of Lesotho, where he had been stranded since he was caught in the military coup which toppled that country's civilian government on Monday.

Quoting "reliable sources", the Zimbabwe news agency Ziana said the plane was allowed to land at a military airbase in the Lesotho capital of Maseru, after "intense discussions" between the Harare government and Lesotho's new military rulers. Maseru's civilian airport has been closed since the coup.

At a meeting here today with his Zimbabwean counterpart Mr Witness Mangwende, a tired-looking Mr Malmierca thanked Zimbabwe for "rescuing" him. The Cuban official, who had been due to visit Zimbabwe earlier this week after his Lesotho stopover, apologised for the delay.

"You have had some anxious moments in the past few days, but I can assure you those are over and you are now in free Zimbabwe," Mr Mangwende replied.

Mr Malmierca arrived in Lesotho a week ago for talks with prime minister Leabua Jonathan, who the following day announced that he would request Soviet bloc aid in countering a South African economic blockade imposed on his country since January 1.

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CSO: 3400/1075

LESOTHO

19 COMMUNIST NORTH KOREANS EXPELLED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Feb 86 p 11

[Text]

MASERU. — A group of 19 communist North Koreans were expelled by the Military Council of Lesotho on Sunday according to reliable sources in Maseru.

The group, which consisted of technicians who worked in agriculture and on the reconstruction of the Lesotho national stadium, were flown out in a chartered aircraft from Maputo.

It is not known why the men were deported but it is believed that the North Koreans had been engaged in the military training of members of the Youth League of ousted Chief Leabua Jonathan.

The Youth League was closely linked with a rival faction in the Lesotho Armed Forces who allegedly planned to overthrow the chairman of the Military Council of Lesotho, Major-General Metsing Lekhanya.

The rival group under Col Selhabo Sehlabo were arrested during a rebellion in the Lesotho army barracks near Maseru last month just before the coup which toppled Chief Jonathan.

Five days after the coup Gen Lekhanya deported 57 South African refugees in return for Pretoria lifting a crippling three-week economic seige which fuelled divisions in the

armed forces and led to Chief Jonathan's downfall.

Most of the expelled refugees were supporters of the ANC.

The 48-year-old commander of Lesotho's 1 500-man paramilitary force has since rounded up 50 more refugees and told them they will be deported.

Gen Lekhanya has stressed that it was in the interests of the refugees to leave and that before he expelled them, his government consulted the ANC to find alternative states prepared to grant them asylum.

Among those deported on January 25 were also followers of the Pan-Africanist Congress.

Political sources say only 140 refugees will be moved. Most of the 700 have taken Lesotho citizenship and a few are gainfully employed in a country with 140 000 citizens working in South African mines.

Twenty years after independence from Britain, most Basutho are impoverished. Per capita income averages only about R660 and thousands of youths roam Maseru in search of jobs.

For 20 years Basutho endured Chief Jonathan's autocratic rule, marked by a violent clamp on political opponents.

Chief Jonathan seized power in 1970 when his Basutholand National Party appeared to be losing a general election and went on to detain scores of people without trial, forcing many opposition leaders to flee the country.

Political sources said following the abortive poll, the main opposition Basutholand Congress Party formed an exiled military wing to fight Jonathan.

Only last December seven Basutho were gunned down in the south-eastern Qacha's Nek district by what the ousted government said were rebels aided by South Africa.

The only other poll Chief Jonathan tried to stage last September turned into a non-event after all opposition parties boycotted it, charging it was rigged in favour of the ruling party.

Besides man-made afflictions, Lesotho has also been severely hit by a devastating drought that shows no signs of ending. Rains have again failed this year, the fifth in succession, and forced water rationing.

Only 140 000 tons of the staple food maize were harvested last season — hardly half the nation's normal needs—and government officials say "substantial" international aid will be needed to prevent possible famine.

"Whichever way you look at things, the odds do not appear to be in Lesotho's favour," a business executive said. — Sapa-Reuter.

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CSO: 3400/1074

LESOTHO

REFUGEES RESIDING IN BOTSWANA CRITICAL OF NEW GOVERNMENT

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Peter Maphangela]

[Text]

GABORONE: Lesotho refugees residing in Botswana have described the military coup that toppled Leabua Jonathan's government on Monday, as only a change from one despot to another and consequently had no intention of returning home.

They said Leabua Jonathan and head of paramilitary force who toppled him Major-General Justice Lekhanye were only "two sides of the one coin."

Mr William Mphuthing IFESTOS Earth Moving Company operating in Gaborone said Major-General Lekhanye had been groomed by Leabua Jonathan and hence did not regard the overthrow as a serious sign of development in Lesotho politics.

Mr Mphuthing explained that if there was fundamental political change, radically different from the Jonathan's style of administration then, perhaps, they would consider going back home.

The youth wing of the National Party failed to support it during the build-up to the coup and therefore it was hard to say who had engineered the coup.

He could not support the take-over by a man who had perpetrated the evil deeds and oppression in Lesotho under the instruction of the deposed Prime Minister.

A traditional doctor at Tlokeng, Mr Sello said he was not actively involved in the Lesotho politics prior to seeking refuge in Botswana.

But he said he could not think of going back to a country that had only changed one tyrant for another.

Mr Sello stated further that the Basotho could only feel safe unless the fallen government of Leabua Jonathan and his cabinet were put behind bars.

Another Mosotho refugee at Tlokeng pointed out that it was hard to believe there was a change of government when Leabua Jonathan and his colleagues were still enjoying freedom.

A staunch member of the opposition Basotho Congress Party said it would take a lot to restore Lesotho.

He felt that the coup must have been instigated by those who had had enough of Leabua Jonathan, but opted for the same type of regime perhaps, under a new leader.

He explained that during the period of the former regime, the new leader, Major-General Lekhanye had played a major role in enforcing the torture and

murder of Basotho whose views were at variance with those of the government.

Given this background, he said it was close to impossible to see Lekhanye charging to become a different animal as opposed to what he was as Jonathan's henchman.

A Lesotho student at the University of Botswana said those who felt like going back home, would be sure to experience the same harsh treatment meted out to them by Jonathan, but through the Lekhanye regime.

There are about 50 refugees in Botswana, most of whom came here when Leabua Jonathan seized power in 1970 when it was apparent that his party, the Basotholand National Party has lost the general elections to Ntsu Mokhehle's Basotholand Congress Party.

BOPA

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

MINISTER COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC PLANS--The minister of finance, The Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, says that the present Government of Lesotho intends to diversify economic development in all sectors of life in the country. Addressing members of his staff at the Catholic Community Center in Maseru yesterday, The Honorable Mr Sekhonyana said that His Majesty's Government intends to promote housing, develop agriculture and industry, and create more job opportunities for Basotho. The minister pointed out that these objectives can be easily achieved if the people can forget about their political petty differences and work hard for their country. He said that the government would take steps against people who embezzle public funds and also warned against the habit of late reporting for work. [Text] [Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Feb 86 MB] /12858

ANC REFUGEES EXPELLED--Fifty-seven African National Congress (ANC) refugees expelled by Lesotho's new military junta have arrived in Zambia, Minister of Home Affairs Mr Frederick Chomba confirmed in Lusaka yesterday. Mr Chomba said the refugees arrived in Lusaka at the weekend. His office and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) were now looking after them. The refugees were flown to Lusaka on a chartered Air Zimbabwe aircraft. Earlier reports from Maseru, the capital of Lesotho, said the expulsion of the refugees was demanded by the South African government after it lifted a 25-day border blockade. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jan 86 p 1] /12828

RELATIONS WITH GDR STRENGTHENED--The new Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Lesotho Professor Helmut Matthes, presented his credentials to His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II at the Royal Palace in Maseru last Thursday. Professor Matthes, who is Ambassador Extra-ordinary and Plenipotentiary, stressed the importance of maintenance of peace, which he said was a pre-occupation of both Lesotho and German Democratic Republic. He noted also the prevention of a world wide nuclear clashe, disarmament and respect of sovereignty of the countries. He assured His Majesty that his activities as Ambassador will be devoted to further develop relations between his country and Lesotho. In his reply the King expressed the hope that the friendly relations between these two countreis would continue to grow. [Text] [Maseru THE COMET in English 25 Jan 86 p 2] /12828

CS0: 3400/1074

MOZAMBIQUE

SWEDISH REPORTER ASSESSES ARMY, GUERRILLA EFFECTIVENESS

General, Captured Guerrillas Interviewed

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 19 Jan 86 p 14

[Article by DAGENS NYHETER correspondent Sven Oste: "Rebels Aim to Starve Mozambique into Submission"; first paragraph is DAGENS NYHETER introduction]

[Text] In 1975 Portugal's colonial imperialism disappeared from Mozambique. But a rebel movement soon sprang up, equipped by white South Africa. These "bandits" attack and maim people, usually civilians, and they have severely damaged the economy of the country. Today DAGENS NYHETER's correspondent Sven Oste begins a series of articles from Mozambique with a visit to the relatively secure province of Inhambane.

Inhambane, Mozambique--"We will suffer as long as apartheid continues to exist. Our war will not end before the Boers' supremacy in South Africa has been broken. Our war is not caused by any opposition inside Mozambique, it is a force that comes from outside."

It is early in the morning at party headquarters in Inhambane. The heat has started to spread through the streets between the white villas from the days of Portuguese rule. Moisture comes from the ocean and the palm-lined beach. It is ebb tide, small boys and young women walk far out on the damp sand in search of small crabs. Inside the Frelimo building it is cool and quiet.

The general talks about the war and the hunger and conflicts of recent years. He sits in the party's great hall behind a long table. His chair has a high ornate back and on the wall hang draperies bearing party symbols. He is short and thin, intense.

Domingos Fondo is the second man in the party leadership and military chief of the province of Inhambane. He briefly mentions the party's role in short, mostly factual sentences about Frelimo.

When the general talks about the war he does not just talk about successes. He also tells of the drawbacks, the shortcomings of his own forces. This makes Domingos Fondo yet another example of the openness and willingness to

engage in self-criticism that seem to be party hallmarks among Mozambique's leaders. This frankness is described with admiration as a hopeful sign for the future by many of the foreign observers in this country now that the difficulties that are so freely reported in facts and figures appear to be overwhelming at times.

Nor does the general allow his uniform to overrule his feelings. Sometimes the underlying passion breaks through.

"There is a decree about amnesty for the enemy. But there are 'bandits' who don't deserve mercy. Those who hack arms, legs or ears off of children. Or mutilate women, cut their breasts off."

Maimed

He talks about the hospital in the provincial capital, a few blocks away from party headquarters. There in the middle of this peaceful town there are rows of maimed people. In a room of 20 women more than half are victims of attacks by the "Matsangas." That is what people in Inhambane call the enemy from the name of one of their leaders in the late 1970's, Andre Matsangaiza.

Some of them have had their Achilles' tendons cut by knives, others have received cuts to the neck or head and some have had their legs blown off by mines.

General Fondo calls the enemy "bandits." That is the common name for the organization that otherwise bears the old Portuguese name of Renamo or MNR.

Today the term "bandits" may not fully convey the extent of the war and its destruction--now that the enemy is getting outside help from airplanes and submarines from South Africa and sometimes mounts operations involving several thousand men armed with grenade launchers.

There are no longer any enemy units of this kind in Inhamabad province. A few years ago the situation was grave with around 6000 "bandits" in several large bases in the province. Almost all the roads were under attack or threatened by attacks and these ravages coincided with drought and famine in large parts of the province.

But now one can go far along the coastal highway to the north or south without running any risk. It is more as a gesture that visitors are given the protection of a group of soldiers on the back of a truck--happy youths with rusty rifles and a combination of ragged shirts and uniform trousers.

Threat Growing

Inhamabad is now one of the most secure provinces. In southern Mozambique, in the province of Maputo which borders on South Africa, the enemy is now stronger than ever and "bandits" launch attacks in the suburbs of the capital, Maputo. In the north, in the provinces of Tete and Zambezia, among

others, the threat is growing. District capitals have been attacked, captured or destroyed. In that area the neighboring country of Malawi serves as a protected base for the enemy.

But in Inhamabad General Fondos can point to nothing but victories in the past year. Last fall two of the enemy bases near Inharrime in the south were captured.

"That is 10 miles to the south. There were several hundred bandits and a lot of weapons and materiel. The bases were supplied both by air and by sea by the South Africans. Weapons and ammunition were dropped by parachute and in the dry season the Boers' planes landed on the fields. Sea-borne supplies came in on small craft or even on submarines."

Supplies also came in by sea to Vilanculos to the north.

"The coast of the province is 430 km long. We cannot protect it, we do not have the resources."

No, they have not managed to sink or capture any vessels. No, they have not been able to shoot down any South African airplanes. No, the victories do not mean that the conflict in the province is over.

"Bandit units still remain and the South Africans are sure to find new ways to bring in reinforcements and weapons."

Defectors

The enemy's weakness is that all troops and leaders come from the outside, in Fondo's opinion. When the Portuguese colonial power disappeared in 1975, the MNR "bandits" sprang up quickly. Supporters were recruited from defectors from the liberation struggle's party, Frelimo, and from blacks who were the deputies of the Portuguese in the small towns. Others came later, opponents of the agricultural reforms and the nationalization programs.

In the beginning all the leaders were Portuguese, according to Domingos Fondo. But soon military men from white Rhodesia came into the picture. Because Robert Mugabe's black guerrillas fought Ian Smith's white regime in Rhodesia from bases in Mozambique, white Rhodesians began supporting and arming MNR.

But when the Smith regime lost out in 1979, South Africa took over the leadership role.

"The South Africans picked up bandits in helicopters and took them for training sessions in South Africa. This traffic continued and increased."

I was given the same story as Fondo's in interviews with captured "bandits." Several told of a training period in South African camps for MNR guerrillas a few miles from Pretoria. Later South African planes--each one carrying

40 passengers--took them to bases in Mozambique. Usually there were South Africans in the camps and sometimes there were Portuguese people there.

The "bandits" now use violent means to recruit their soldiers, according to General Fondo. They go into a town, carry off the young men, train them in the use of firearms for a few weeks--and then send them in to attack their own home town.

After that they don't dare return home, according to Fondo. They are outcasts, "bandits." They get food from villages by threatening to use armed force. They use force to make women come along with them and act as bearers.

Terror Spreading

The guerrillas are bound together in this way through terror--and they spread terror too. That is the official theory, the one you can hear from everyone. A Portuguese in Maputo with a good memory said that this is the same thing the Portuguese said about the Frelimo troops during the war of liberation.

The enemy's goal, according to General Fondo, is to disrupt the economy of Mozambique. In other words that is South Africa's goal here, as it is in Angola. This is done by cutting the communications network and halting exports--and by scaring off foreign aid workers. The Frelimo government is to be weakened or driven out.

Up in the Massinga district--with 262,000 inhabitants--the people make a living from the land. Cattle, manioc, corn, sorghum. MNR ravaged the district in the early years of the 1980's. This was the same period when there was a severe drought in the area--and at times it is hard to decide what hurt the Mozambique economy most, the climate or the war.

But the drought did not leave small town business districts in ruins. In 1982 only 30 out of 70 elementary schools were in operation. Now the figure is 45. A similar decline can be found in figures for the country as a whole: there used to be over 7000 elementary schools, now there are less than 5000. It is not drought that destroys schools and cripples the educational system that is the pride of liberated Mozambique.

Five of the seven big health clinics in Massinga have been attacked. Two are still closed. Similar figures come from the rest of the country. Health care is the other area that has been heavily stressed since the country won independence in 1975.

A great many of the businesses in the district have been destroyed; the exact figure is not known. Forty have been rebuilt, but many still stand empty and blackened by fire. Naturally these tactics increase the impact of the famine.

Is that the way to wage war if one wants to win the support of the people and "liberate the country"? I was asked that question many times.

Once it came from a nurse standing in front of a bed containing a child whose Achilles' tendons had been cut.

Obsolete Soviet Weaponry Common

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Jan 86 p 15

[Article by Sven Oste: "The Truth About Mozambique's Military Machine"]

[Text] Maputo, Mozambique--During the fall South African newspapers have been warning of a growing military buildup in Mozambique. An effective military machine, made in the Soviet Union.

In Maputo the picture is quite different.

"We have a lot of old things. Only the Soviet Union would sell us anything. We have made some mistakes."

These words expressed the bitterness of a highly-placed politician. He spoke of his country's weaknesses and mistakes with the amazing frankness one so often finds among politicians and military men in Mozambique.

"Yes, we have some old Russian tanks. Many of them don't even work.

"We have bought Russian Mig-17 combat planes. They may be effective against the guerrillas. But against the South African Air Force? That would be a sheer catastrophe."

Inadequate Protection

Several years after the dawn of independence--the Portuguese colonial power gave up in 1974--Mozambique was forced to quickly build up its defense system. The guerrilla army that led Frelimo to victory during the war of liberation was not enough protection when Ian Smith's white Rhodesia began its assaults.

Robert Mugabe's and Joshua Nkomo's guerrilla forces had bases and training camps in Mozambique during the fight against the Smith regime--and there were also camps here filled with hundreds of thousands of refugees from Rhodesia. In a single year, from March 1976 to March 1977, white Rhodesian forces made 143 attacks across the border and the raids took the lives of thousands of civilians.

"We tried to get weapons from the West. But no one wanted to sell arms to us. Then the Russians offered to help us, on their own initiative. We had no choice, we were under pressure and we were ignorant of these matters."

The panic buying took place in 1977 and 1978. In those years the Soviet Union sold arms to a number of other African countries such as Angola and Ethiopia. If one can believe international experts--such as the Institute

of Strategic Studies in London--Mozambique received outdated items from the Russian arsenal.

Date from 1950's

According to these reports Mozambique's army has around 300 tanks, two-thirds of them Russian T-34's--World War II vintage from the 1940's--and the rest T-54/55's dating from the 1950's. The alarming South African reports about Mozambique's forces talk of a total of around 400 tanks--without making it clear how oldfashioned they are compared with South Africa's tanks.

The Air Force consists of 18 Russian Mig-17's. They date from the 1950's. The Mig-17 was considered outdated back in the late 1960's when the plane was the backbone of North Vietnam's air defense against U.S. aerial attacks. According to South African reports, Mozambique has around 30 Mig-17's and some Mig-21's, which made their debut in the early 1960's.

Observers in Maputo said that it is doubtful that these Mig-21's--if they exist--have been added to the air defense system. There is a shortage of pilots as well as a shortage of fuel.

Invisible

That may be one of the reasons why the Mozambique Air Force is practically invisible. Never before have I been in a country at war where one can go for days without hearing a military plane in the air.

Interviews with captured "bandits" presented the same picture. They said the bases where they lived were never attacked from the air. They told me of South African transport planes that flew in and out in broad daylight. One prisoner told me of a big guerrilla base with a landing strip 1000 meters long. As far as he could see there was no anti-aircraft unit there. Once he saw a Mig plane, but that was all.

The heavy traffic from South Africa continues. Each day planes and helicopters arrive, usually at night. They carry arms for South Africa's auxiliary troops in Mozambique, the "bandits," alias MNR. This testifies to the impotence of the Mozambique Air Force.

Different Picture

It is hardly surprising that the South African media picture of Mozambique's defense forces is quite different, observers in Maputo stressed. There are groups and individuals in South Africa--especially those with stars on their shoulder-straps--who have every reason to exaggerate the military strength of neighboring black states. This provides money for their own defense system and lends force to the propaganda about the threat from the Soviet Union and "international communism."

According to observers, white South Africans find something mystical about all weapons that can be labeled as Russian. They are regarded as extremely

malevolent even if they are antiques. When they talk about their own weapons in South Africa they seldom say whether they are of French, British, American or Israeli origin.

In frank discussions, high military men and politicians in Mozambique point to other weaknesses in addition to the veteran airplanes that seldom get aloft and the veteran tanks on the ground that are often immobile.

Small Army

They talk of a small army--perhaps 15,000 men plus the home guard--in a country with a population of 12 million. They stress the lack of uniforms, radio transmitters and transport vehicles.

A visitor can experience all this on a small scale by traveling out into the provinces with a military escort. Miserable equipment, uniforms that look as if they came from some military flea market, a cracked helmet from Portuguese days. The trucks sputter their way along, subject to constant problems with tires, batteries and gasoline. But there is another side to the Mozambique military scene--draftees and officers all mixed together with no barriers between them. Happy forces united in raiding the fruit trees along the roadside.

Mozambique's defense system takes a higher percentage of the budget than is the case in any West European country. That says something about the country's total resources.

Superior

The opponents are the extended arm of South Africa, the "bandit" forces of 10,000 to 15,000 men. This is a guerrilla army, the heaviest weapons are 82-mm grenade launchers. But MNR forces have radio equipment that is clearly superior to the government's equipment. A captured "bandit" I interviewed had been trained in radio techniques in South Africa and then flown up to a base in Mozambique. There he was in charge of a transmitter and was in daily contact with about 20 other bases.

In the fall the biggest of these bases, "Casa Banana" in the Gorongosa area in central Mozambique was overrun. The operation was carried out with the extensive help of elite units from Zimbabwe. Assistance from this neighboring country has continued and grown--Zimbabwe's repayment for Mozambique's vital contributions during the war against white Rhodesia.

At the base they found a diary written by a secretary to MNR leader Alfonso Dhlakama. It contained a lot of revealing information concerning South Africa's aid in the form of materiel and promises. It showed that South Africa's military leaders promised massive violations of the agreement with Mozambique from the spring of 1984, which stated among other things that South Africa would stop assisting MNR.

Contempt for Pretoria

It is a fact that they kept this pledge to MNR and in their meetings with MNR leaders they showed their contempt for the politicians in Pretoria whose resolve was not strong enough.

The document also contained complete timetables for the flights of South African planes to the bases. Some of these planes were big Hercules aircraft borrowed from the Air Force. There were also lists of arms shipments, tons of ammunition. One shipment contained over 1700 automatic rifles of the AK-47 type. This is the classic guerrilla weapon also used by the Mozambique armed forces

This is the most "Russian" of all existing weapons. And the "bandits" get their AK-47 rifles from South Africa.

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CSO: 3650/119

MOZAMBIQUE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COURSE PRODUCES NEW DIPLOMATS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Twenty-four Mozambique students graduated as third secretaries in the foreign relations field yesterday, following completion of a 5-year course. Certificates were presented to them by Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano at a ceremony attended by Minister of Education Graca Machel, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Carlos Lobo, and various Ministry of Foreign Affairs directors.

Speaking at the ceremony, Joaquim Chissano urged the new graduates to act as "true vehicles for the development of Mozambican foreign policy and defenders of the interests of the people of Mozambique." He urged the new diplomats to use the weapon of diplomacy in such a way as "to contribute to the eliminate of the armed bandits" and to promote peace and equality among the peoples.

The head of the Mozambican diplomatic corps thanked the professors from the GDR for their collaboration. He said that they demonstrated the solidarity of that country with the Mozambican people once again, "in the cadre training field in particular."

Chissano announced at the ceremony that this is expected to be the last course of its kind, since plans call for the inauguration of the Higher International Relations Institute, which will train higher-level diplomats, during 1986.

In a message read at the ceremony, the graduates of the third international relations course reasserted their readiness to defend the foreign policy of the Mozambican state and government, and they made a symbolic presentation of 6,000 meticals to be used to strengthen defense capacity.

The accompanying photograph was taken during the presentation of the diploma to one of the graduates by Minister Joaquim Chissano.

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CSO: 3442/86

MOZAMBIQUE

COURSES IN GEODESY, CARTOGRAPHY TAUGHT AT SCHOOL NEAR MAPUTO

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 24 Nov 85 pp 8-9

[Article by Benjamin Faduco]

[Text] The modern automobile in which we were traveling slid smoothly through the single entrance to the premises, and stopped under the luxuriant and cooling foliage of an ancient cashew tree. It was 11 o'clock on a morning of burning heat and humidity. We were surrounded by innumerable fruit and other trees in orderly patterns, interspersed with small places which served as walkways through the dense plantings surrounding the complex of buildings at the day and boarding school.

Very close to us, small groups of students of both sexes gazed curiously at the "strange" vehicle which had just arrived, while others amused themselves with their own kind of antics, since recess was in progress. Still others, using either flags, leveling rods, theodolites, tripods or other tools, continued to devote their attention to their practical classes. These are carried out on the grounds both inside and outside the large school campus.

We were visiting the Vocational-Technical School for Geodesy and Cartography, which is located in the Machava District, about 12 kilometers from the heart of the capital of the country, Maputo. This is a school where hundreds of young Mozambicans are learning the "ABC's" of geodesy and cartography, the age-old science of accurate graphic representation of the portion of the earth on which we walk, with all of its coordinates, level curves and all.

Both students and teachers were bustling about, because it was the end of the course for the graduating students, and of yet another school year for the others.

Established in 1981 to train topographic assistants, this teaching establishment began to train basic technicians in topography the following year. Currently, there are 215 first-year students at the school, 78 in the second year and 31 in the third.

It was in fact beginning in 1982 that the Vocational-Technical School for Geodesy and Cartography came into existence. It began to accept students with

sixth-grade training, who, after 3 years' study, graduate with the equivalent of a ninth-grade certificate in general education.

In order to ensure equivalent postgraduate skills, the school teaches all the general and basic subjects in general education, in addition to the technical subjects involved in the course in geodesy and cartography.

Thus, as Isidro Sultane, a school official who teaches general and basic subjects explained to us, "the first 2 years of the course are devoted to the general education of the students, while at the same time they are given basic notions in connection with their vocational-technical training."

It is not until the third year that the students begin their specialized training, which varies according to the different branches of geodesy, specifically topographical design, photogrammetry and topography. The faculty is made up of 22 teachers.

A Little-Known Profession

Geodesy and Cartography are still among the professions which are little publicized, and as a result, relatively unfamiliar to the majority of the citizens of Mozambique in general, and the young people in particular.

This is a profession which, in view of the fact that the focus of the work is the countryside, still has the "jungle" connotation, such that many young people are not enthusiastic about not taking it up.

In addition, as one of the teachers explained to us, "many students seem unreceptive to the subject matter in the first years of the course, not because it is any different from their earlier school training, but rather because they have the preconception that topography means "jungle" work. They are entirely unaware of the role this profession plays in the location and subsequent use of natural resources."

This fact was borne out by various statements made by the students themselves. The fact is that during the long night of foreign domination in our country, the topographers' work was very often linked with the seizure of lands from those who worked them tirelessly, the peasants.

In the cities, this same profession was inherently linked with the machinery of colonial exploitation, as reflected in land transactions.

But today, the young people who take up this profession now have a different view, since the reality in our independent country, in which the first step taken by the people's government was to return the land to those who work it, is different, too.

Today the young students, more than 200 of them, constitute the first generation of Mozambicans who, in their day-to-day training, are demystifying the secrets of topography, topography oriented toward the progress of each and every one of us.

The school operates in accordance with the general educational regulations, and thus the entire curriculum, before being offered, is submitted to the State Secretariat for Vocational-Technical Education (SETEP) for approval.

The Technical School for Geodesy and Cartography, serving both day and students and borders, is the only one of its kind in the country. It accepts students from all the provinces, provided that they have completed the sixth grade of general education and have minimal literary skills.

Since the school has a maximal capacity of 100 boarding students, only those from provinces outside Maputo can live at the school. However, other special cases involving students, whether from the city of Maputo or the provinces, are also considered.

Because of the problems which have developed with the proper implementation of this system, only half a hundred students are boarders at this time.

It should also be emphasized that the majority of the students now attending this school come from Maputo. Thus, while on the one hand the school is having some problems in the proper functioning of the boarding school system, the number of students who require these facilities is, on the other hand, limited for the time being.

After the training course of 3 years, the new graduates are usually sent back to the sectors or the provinces from which they came to take the course.

This is a situation designed to satisfy the needs of the sectors which make greatest use of the departments of geodesy and cartography, which are usually those which take the initiative of sending their workers to enroll in these courses.

It is to be hoped that in the future, this situation will change, particularly since even now, the National Directorate for Geography and Survey (DINAGECA) is anxious to meet with the representatives of the other economic and social sectors, prior to the end of each course, so as to arrange for the rational assignment of the recently trained cadres.

Topographers Today, Geographers Tomorrow

Some of the young students attending the basic course in geodesy and cartography today will be tomorrow's geographers, since our country still has an insufficient number of higher cadres in this branch.

The director of the DINAGECA, Jose M. Almeirim Carvalho, himself, moreover, is thinking "very seriously of reintroducing the chair of geographic engineering at the Eduardo Mondlane University Faculty of Mathematics."

This official says furthermore that some years ago, "our university offered such a course, and that was where the first geographical engineers were trained."

However, the director of the DINAGECA added, because of the limited number of such cadres, they were in the end absorbed by the various sectors of activity in which expertise in geodesy is needed.

Because there is no geographic engineering at our university now, two young Mozambicans are scheduled to go to Great Britain next year for their higher-level training.

Currently, a number of other young Mozambicans are attending middle-level courses abroad, since this level is not offered at the basic school operating in the district of Machava.

The main goal of this training, both that offered in this country and that abroad, is to provide our young state with cadres capable of meeting the multiple needs which exist in this sector.

According to the director of the DINAGECA, it is a question of providing our country with basic cartographic data so that the economic and social goals inherent in national development can be achieved.

Feminine Participation

Contrary to what was seen in the first years after national independence was won, in which women did not "venture" into certain traditionally "masculine" professions, the picture is very different today.

It is now usual to find young women working as electricians, auto mechanics, tractor drivers, operators of various machinery and equipment and, why not, agronomical and civil construction engineers.

This healthy and liberating competition on the part of the feminine sector is also found in the realm of geodesy and cartography. There is excellent feminine representation among the finalists who are finishing their training this year.

Madalena Juliao, 23, a native of Maputo, is one of these young Mozambican women pioneers in the course in geodesy and cartography. She is in her final year, and will graduate as a basic technician in topography next month, equivalent to a ninth-grade general educational certificate.

We found her with her brigade of three, in which she is the only woman.

They were attending a practical class in tachymetric leveling, involving a land measurement operation to establish the level curves on a given land area.

It was she who told us about the practical class that day, in which she served as field brigade leader.

"We are taking a practical class in tachymetric leveling. In fact, we are in the final days of our course and our classes are mainly practical ones. Next month, we will do a short apprenticeship for final evaluation before our graduation."

We wanted to know what kind of instruments are used in an operation like that they were carrying out. Madalena Juliao explained:

"Basically we use two fundamental tools, which are the DAHLTA 010-A, surveyors' leveling rods, and also flags."

"The DAHLTA," she went on to say, "is an instrument similar to the theodolite, and it is used to determine the horizontal and vertical or azimuthal angles, which are expressed in degrees. The difference between the DAHLTA and the theodolite is that the former gives a direct and final reading of the angles and earth's level curves, while the latter is only used for simple surveying, and not in leveling operations."

We asked the young Madalena if other types of sightings will be made with the surveyor's leveling rod about which she told us.

She answered promptly: "There are simple sighting devices and more complex leveling instruments. The difference is that the latter give us a definite reading which can be used as such, while the others, which we call simple sighting devices, give us data which cannot be taken as definitive before conversion to a real scale."

Thus we learned that while a certain sighting at each point represents a fraction of the overall area to be established, another type of sighting provides the real dimensions of the area in question.

The third-year brigade of which Madalena is a member also includes Zacarias Damiao, 19, a native of Maputo, and Valente Justino Matsinh, 21, a native of Inhambane.

After attending a practice class for graduating students, we visited another brigade, which includes five second-year students, one of whom is another female student, Maria Joao.

Hilario Rangel, 22, a native of Inhambane and the head of the brigade, was the first to describe its work to us.

The brigade was practicing tachymetric surveying, using the same tools, except for a theodolite instead of the DAHLTA, and a simple sighting instrument instead of the surveyor's leveling rod.

The head of the brigade told us, with his team colleagues in agreement, that "tachymetric surveying differs somewhat from tachymetric leveling.

"While in the first operation, the topographer determines the coordinates and the vertical or azimuthal and horizontal angles of a given area, in the latter operation, as its name indicates, only the leveling of the level curves in relation to the markers indicating the boundaries of a certain plot of ground is undertaken," he said.

In making a tachymetric survey of a given plot of land, with variations as the case requires, the following measurement and direction instruments are basically used: two flags, two simple sighting instruments, a theodolite and its tripod.

The second-year brigade with which we talked during one of its practice classes was made up of Tomas Jaime Panguene, 20, a native of Maputo; Joao Salvador, 20, a native of Gaza; and Samuel Mario Mabote, also 20 and a native of Gaza, in addition to Hilario Rangel and Maria Joao, to whom we referred earlier.

First Graduates in September

About 20 young Mozambicans will graduate next month as basic technicians in topography. They are the young people who enrolled in the Technical-Vocational School for Geodesy and Cartography in 1982, having obtained a sixth-grade certificate in general education.

After 3 years of general and vocational training, these young people will now graduate as basic topographers, with the grade level equivalent of 9 years of general education.

This is the first class of Mozambicans to graduate since the school was established in 1981. Earlier, this establishment only offered training for topographic assistants.

The director of the school, Belgiano Nhavate, said that beginning with the next school year, the Technical-Vocational School for Geodesy and Cartography will offer middle-level courses.

Enrollment in these courses will be possible for all applicants who have completed the ninth grade and have minimal skills. After 3 years of training, students will graduate as middle-level cadres in geodesy and cartography, with a grade level equivalent to 11 years of general education.

This official also said that other young Mozambicans are attending middle-level courses in the Soviet Union, Cuba and Portugal. The first such group, 10 in number, currently studying in Cuba, will return next year, while the second group, now in the Soviet Union, will return in 1987. In all, there are more than 50 Mozambican students studying geodesy abroad.

The vast majority of the students now in training abroad will fill out the faculty of the Technical-Vocational School for Geodesy and Cartography, the director of the DINAGECA explained.

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CSO: 3442/88

MOZAMBIQUE

EMERGENCY AID NEED CONFIRMED BY UN AGENCY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] (AIM)--The United Nations Office for Support of Catastrophe Victims (UNDRO) has issued an appeal in Geneva for continued emergency aid to Mozambique, following the drought and the effects which have now lasted several years.

The appeal to the international community, based on the work done in Mozambique between 4 and 10 November last by a nation made up of delegates from the bodies making up the UN system, confirmed that 2,146,300 individuals continue to suffer from the effects of the drought and the war in six Mozambican provinces--Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Tete and Maputo.

The document said that 445,780 metric tons of grains will be needed before April, justifying an emergency appeal. The country's commercial imports and the expected marketable production, as well as promised gifts, total only 282,565 tons, leaving a food deficit of 163,215 tons of grain.

In addition to the figures mentioned above, the UNDRO appeal added that an additional 19,680 tons of milk, corn meal, sugar and vegetable oil are needed for the special nutritional needs of pregnant and nursing women, children and the elderly, who make up 23 percent of the population affected.

The work group said that the level of precipitation in large areas of the country has alleviated the worst effects of the drought in the six provinces, with the exception of some parts of Gaza. However, the condition of the soil after 3 years of drought, the shortage of seeds and farm tools, and the effects of the war constitute the greatest obstacles in the region, where the first satisfactory harvests are expected in April of 1986.

Another portion of the appeal explained that, in Mozambique, "the sabotage efforts carried out on a random basis, with physical infrastructures, farm assets and logistics capacities as the main targets, will have a broad destabilizing effect throughout the whole country, although the heaviest burden is felt by the vulnerable rural population."

The UNDRO document informed the international community that Mozambique needs continued support in air, maritime and highway transport for the emergency operations.

A total of \$5,713,000 is needed to finance the transport facilities, parts, tools, repair of storage facilities and establishment of a radio communications network to support these operations.

In the health sector, the UNDRO appeal spoke of the need of about \$1,735,000 to treat the groups most seriously affected by malnutrition, and to support the hospital units. These funds would include providing clothing, since very often the people come to the health centers clothed in garments made of sacking or tree bark.

The emergency aid would further include a contribution toward the rehabilitation of the water systems and the distribution of tools for farm production.

The total value of the emergency program comes to \$37,332,430.

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CSO: 3442/86

MOZAMBIQUE

SOFALA ACCEPTS WARTIME ECONOMIC RESTRICTIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The deputies at the 12th Sofala Provincial Assembly session, which met in the city of Beira, approved the territorial and budget plan of the state for the year 1986. Where the work programs for the coming year in the economic sector are concerned, all of the measures are oriented toward the pursuit of a wartime economy, requiring the pursuit of the struggle against the armed bandits and the accelerated production of material and consumer goods. The territorial plan which was approved at that assembly session covers farm production and marketing, construction, industrial production, the labor force and wages, health and education, and also socialization of the rural sector. According to Sofala Provincial Director Marcelino dos Santos, "the process should be economic, and not just political, in this last-mentioned sector. A resolution pertaining to reprimands for shortcomings and neglect was also approved at this session. This subject was the focus of a lengthy discussion by the delegates and guests, because of the current difficulties experienced in the educational sector.

Some deputies and guests noted that, although the parents and teachers of the students have a special task to perform where reprimands are concerned, note should also be taken of the limited capacity of the teachers.

"Lack of vocation" was described by the speakers as the basic aspect of the question. According to the participants in the 12th Regular Provincial Assembly session in Sofala, "this is, furthermore, due to the fact that many teachers were not selected on a qualitative basis for the work they are doing, which has a negative effect on their work."

Concerning this work, Marcelino dos Santos categorically rejected all of the arguments developed on this issue. In this connection he said that "a vocation is not an abstract thing.

"Where in Mozambique is there a place for establishing a person's vocation? The revolution has its tasks and it determines what people should do at this time," Marcelino dos Santos said.

New Judges Elected

Seventeen new Sofala Provincial People's Court judges were elected Monday, also during the work of this 12th session. At the ceremony, the mandates of 11 other judges were revoked, the reasons being transfers, absence, with whereabouts unknown, and an accumulation of case loads.

Concerning this matter, Jose Ibrahim Abudo, the presiding judge of the Sofala Provincial People's Court, emphasized that the process of electing judges ensures the involvement of the courts in the environment in which they operate. This is because, he said, being a part of the community, the judges must understand the problems, culture and language, and bring to the courts on all levels the people's sense of justice in the judgment of criminals.

During the work on Monday, the participants in this session of the highest structure of the state government in Sofala contributed 10,750 meticals to support the defense capacity of the country.

A total of 177 individuals, including deputies and guests, took part in this session.

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CSO: 3442/86

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW RETAIL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM PLANNED FOR BEIRA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Preparations are being made for the establishment of the Beira City Supply Office (GOABE). The establishment of this office is a step toward the introduction of the new supply system for this region of the country, Supply Enterprise Director Jonatane Tapera told NOTICIAS.

According to this official, the introduction of the new system will, in its experimental phase, cover a total of 54 private shops and consumer cooperatives located in this city. They currently have monopoly on the sale of goods of first necessity to the people.

The system of selling goods of first necessity on the basis of quantities established by the calculations for which the new supply system for the city of Beira calls is already in effect in the consumer cooperatives.

Jonatane Tapera further explained that, because of organizational considerations, 203 shops in all lost the right to sell basic consumer products in the early days of November, within the framework of the reorganization under way. These shops are now allowed to sell only the other products which can be purchased from private warehouses.

In order to facilitate the ability of consumers to ply their goods of first necessity in established stores, a special card will be introduced for each family unit, this official added.

According to figures provided by the provincial planning committee recently, the city of Beira currently has a population of 269,839, as compared to the 228,783 individuals who lived in this city in 1980. The increase of 41,056 persons is the result of the migration from the rural to the urban sector seen since the last population census.

In order to meet the goods needs of the people in the provincial capital of Sofala, the supply enterprise with headquarters in Beira is currently establishing stocks. In this connection, each member of a family unit will be entitled to a monthly quota of 1.5 kilograms of sugar, rice and cassava cake, respectively. In all each person will receive 6.5 kilograms of grains per month, corn meal being included in this quantity.

Similarly, each individual will receive 0.3 liters of oil, 0.2 kilograms of margarine and 0.5 kilograms of laundry soap per month, while 250 grams of toilet soap and detergents will be distributed per person.

MOZAMBIQUE

BRITISH COMPANY JOINS MINISTRY IN AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Mozambican Minister of Agriculture Joao Ferreira and LONRHO Director Roland Rowland signed an agreement in Maputo yesterday providing for the establishment of a mixed company by the Mozambican government and that British company.

The enterprise created yesterday by this formal arrangement will be called the LONRHO-Mozambique Agroindustrial Company, Ltd. (LOMACO). It will operate in the agricultural sector involving the agroindustrial processing of cotton and citrus fruits in various parts of the country.

The production of this enterprise is to be exported and to supply the cities near the zones where the production units are located.

Following the signing of the documents, Roland Rowland said, addressing himself to Minister Joao Ferreira:

"The work of several months has now taken formal shape. But the friendship which links us is not something which is shown in the documents."

The minister of agriculture, in turn, expressed the desire that the enterprise "carry out a complex of activities for our mutual benefit."

He recalled that the work done by the two parties thus far has gone smoothly.

"The most difficult part will begin now, when we have to work the land to produce. How we do this will determine its success. We are certain that there will be positive results, which will make it possible to develop cooperation in other areas," Joao Ferreira said.

The LONRHO is a multinational company with interests in many sectors of activity, it has been in touch with our governments for a number of years.

In Mozambique, this company co-owns the Beira-Mutare Pipeline, and the publication of the Foreign Investments Law last year is likely to have speeded

up the process of negotiation which has now led to the establishment of this mixed company.

There are also reports that the LONRHO intends to invest additionally in our country in other sectors, in particular tourism and mineral resources.

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CSO: 3442/86

MOZAMBIQUE

USSR DELIVERS LAST OF THREE FISHING TRAWLERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] Yesterday, the Soviet Union delivered to our country a trawler equipped for autonomous fishing expeditions and for transporting the frozen product to ports or refrigerator vessels. This ship, christened the Bilibiza, is the last of three such vessels purchased from that country in accordance with an intergovernmental agreement between the two nations.

Yuriy Sepeliov, the Soviet ambassador to our country, made the formal presentation of the vessel. The Mozambican party was represented by Minister of State for Fishing Tenreiro de Almeida. The presentation ceremony was held at the port of Maputo, where the Bilibiza has been docked since last Saturday.

Speaking at the presentation of the fishing trawler, Yuriy Sepeliov stressed the cooperation which exists in various economic sectors between the two countries.

Tenreiro de Almeida, in turn, said that in addition to increasing our fishing capacity, this ship represents the results of good cooperation between the two countries.

After the presentation ceremony, Yuriy Sepeliov invited the minister of state for fishing to inspect the interior of the vessel. They toured the bridge, the fish-processing facilities, the cabins and dining room.

The Bilibiza, a vessel of the SRTM-5029M type, measures 54.8 meters in length and has a cruising speed of 11.7 knots. It has modern navigation equipment, and its main engine, a diesel, has a capacity of 1160 metric horsepower.

Its daily freezing capacity is 12 tons.

The Bilibiza carries a mixed crew, including 17 Soviets and 14 Mozambicans. As the Mozambicans master their tasks and gain greater vocational experience, national cadres will gradually replace the Soviet technicians.

Information provided to NOTICIAS indicates that negotiations are in progress between the two countries for the purchase of three more vessels.

This trawler was built this year in the Lenin foundry shipyards, in the Soviet city of Kiev.

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CSO: 3442/86

MOZAMBIQUE

INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF BEIRA PORT FOR REGION'S TRANSPORT NOTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Jan 86 p 2

[Unsigned article: "Focus on Beira as Lesotho Suffers"]

[Text] Beira -- SA's border clamp on Lesotho has highlighted efforts by neighbouring states to lessen dependence on transport routes through SA.

The Indian Ocean port of Beira, Mozambique, is assuming more strategic importance as Pretoria demonstrates a hardening attitude towards its neighbours.

The Beira corridor, from the port along a 320 km rail link to Zimbabwe, is one of the few choices available to Southern African states for the transport of imports and exports.

Under a \$50m Dutch government aid project, a new quay is under construction, six of the 11 wharfs are being rebuilt, other facilities -- such as refrigerated storage areas -- are being modernised and the channel to the port is being dredged.

The US is giving Mozambique a \$5,5m grant to repair and improve the railway. The repairs are expected to take about a year to complete.

Even a rejuvenated Beira cannot make up for a halt to the flow of goods through SA.

Beira port director Gabriel Mabunda, of Mozambique's rail and harbours authority, said last year the port-rail route carried 243,000 tons of international cargo traffic.

"With the rehabilitation programme, we hope to increase that amount by four times and the port has the potential to handle a total of 3-million tons of general cargo a year," Mabunda said.

Even an increase to 1-million tons of goods to and from neighbouring states would have little impact on the 14-million tons of goods imported and exported by Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Botswana each year.

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NOTICIAS

BRIEFS

DEFENSE DUTY URGED--"The defense of the fatherland should never be interpreted as a favor done by a citizen for the country when he understands and wants to meet this need, but instead must be viewed as an inalienable and indisputable duty," Mario Machungo, a member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and leader of the province of Zambezia, stressed. He made this statement while denouncing the attitude of protectiveness and constant appeals for postponement of compulsory military service found at some enterprises. On this occasion, he urged the departments at the Mobilization and Recruiting Center to avoid any discrimination or consideration of cases in calling up citizens for compulsory military service. "There can be neither privilege nor minorities. The letter and the spirit of Law 4/78 must be observed," Mario Machungo said. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Dec 85 p 1] 5157

PORTUGUESE EMOPESCA TECHNICIANS--A team of technicians from the Portuguese NOEI enterprise is expected to arrive in Beira this month to work with the EMOPESCA [Mozambican Fishing Enterprise], consistent with an agreement signed by the two enterprises in October of this year. The Portuguese technicians will work on the repair and maintenance of the fishing fleet, as well as the accounting procedures and financial management at the EMOPESCA. A source at EMOPESCA told NOTICIAS that two of the technicians will work at the branches of the enterprise in Quelimane and Angoche, alleviating the shortage of skilled cadres those two branches are experiencing. This same source also said that later this year, three shrimp-fishing vessels sent to a dry dock in South Africa for repair are expected to return to the country. Another three vessels will also be sent to the RAS [Republic of South Africa], where they were built, for repair. The EMOPESCA is simultaneously negotiating with enterprises in France and Brazil concerning the possibility of sending another five vessels produced in those countries to them for repair. [Text] Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 December 85 p 3] 5157

WOOD PRODUCTION HINDERED--The lack of a technician and a mill and logs are the main contributing causes to the failure to complete installation of the wood production unit in Litunde, in the district of Lichinga. On a recent visit paid to that production sector recently by First Party Secretary and Lichinga administrator Jaime Guambe, it became clear that this sector is not serving the purpose for which it was planned--offsetting the shortage of wood

in the province of Niassa. Despite this situation, the workers in Litunde have not sat back idle, but have launched the manual felling of trees, and a part of the logs are sold, rough-hewn, to interested parties. These logs are exposed to the open air and are in danger of deteriorating as a result of sun and rain. Since the installation of this production unit has not been completed, the workers are devoting their efforts to raising bees. At present there are 60 hives, half of them now containing swarms. It was also learned that in an undertaking designed to ensure self-sufficiency in food, this production unit also maintains four hogs. On the other hand, at a meeting with the workers at this unit, the first party secretary and administrator of Lichinga recommended that the premises of the old administrative office be repaired and maintained, and that specific political activities be pursued as a way of creating the conditions needed for the establishment of a party cell next year. It will be remembered that up until the present, a dynamizing group has operated at the Litunde Wood Production Unit. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Nov 85 p 3] 5157

WOMEN TRAINING AS MILITIAS--Maputo, Tuesday--More than 15,000 Mozambican women received military training during 1985, says reports given at the coordinating council of the Organisation of Mozambican Women (OMM) meeting in Maputo. The final figure is likely to be substantially higher, since four of the country's ten provinces did not present figures to the meeting. By far the largest number of women militias were trained in the central province of Manica where 11,180 women received military training in 1985. In the neighbouring province of Sofala, 4,521 women were trained. These two provinces have been at the forefront of the fight against the South African backed bandits of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) over the past year. The MNR's internal headquarters was in Sofala, in the district of Gorongosa, and was overrun by Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces last August. The report to the meeting dwells on the problem of war orphans. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 December 1985] 1561

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NIGERIA

POLITICAL BUREAU APPOINTEES NAMED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Jan 86 pp 1, 7

[Text]

THE Federal Government has appointed a 17-man Political Bureau to co-ordinate the debate on the nation's political future.

A Cabinet Office statement said in Lagos yesterday, the Bureau is headed by Professor S. J. Cooke, Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Council of the University of Benin.

Members of the Bureau are Professor E.O. Awa of the National Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies, Kuru, Professor A.D. Yahaya of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria; Malam Haroun Adamu, the Managing Director of Punch (Nigeria) Limited; Alhaji Ibrahim Halilu and Mr. Pascal Bafyan, both of the Nigeria Labour Congress.

The others are Dr. Rahila Abdullahi, Professor Oye Oyediran,

both of University of Lagos; Dr. Tunde Adediran of University of Ibadan, Dr. Abdullahi Augie of University of Sokoto, Professor S.E. Oyovbaire of University of Benin and Mr. Bala Takaya of University of Jos.

The rest are Mrs. Hilda Adefarasin, President of the National Council of Women's Societies; Dr. Ola Balogun, a film maker; Dr. Sani Zaharaddin of Bayero University, Kano; Dr. Edwin Madunagu of Guardian Newspapers and Professor U.O.E. Uya of University of Calabar.

The bureau, which is expected to be launched in Abuja on Monday by President Ibrahim Babangida will gather, collate and synthesize contributions of Nigerians to a search for a new political system.

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CSO: 3100/992

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ALL MILITARY FORMATIONS TO RECEIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEES

REUTERS WVA NURENBERG IN GERMAN 17 JAN 86 5 9

The Chief of Army Staff, Maj Gen Jani Alacha, said in Bamako today that an advisory committee would soon be set up in all military formations in the country.

The Maj Gen said the committee will be made up of the three branches of the army, and that a representative of the army would be represented, adding that the committee would create the opportunity for soldiers to give useful suggestions on the administration of the country.

Maj Gen Alacha said that a census to determine the number of persons in all military formations in the country would also be conducted, adding that the census would assist the army in planning its programs.

He warned the soldiers against engaging in any act against the Federal Government, saying that the recent attempt to overthrow the Federal Government was unfortunate as it involved some senior officers who were close to the decisions of the government.

Maj Gen Alacha said he would be present himself to the service of the country, adding that if the recent coup had succeeded, the lives of the country would have been badly affected.

He said that the recent economic and social troubles in the country could only be solved in a stable and peaceful atmosphere.

He expressed that plans had been completed to provide the soldiers with uniforms, saying that three million yards of materials for the uniforms had been ordered to ensure each soldier to have at least four pairs of uniforms.

The Chief of Army Staff was accompanied on the visit by the Assistant General of the Ministry of Defense, Brig Gen Mamadou, and the General Officer Commanding the 1st Infantry Division, Brig Gen Mamadou.

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NIGERIA

ARMY STAFF CHIEF DISCUSSES RELIGIONS RECOGNIZED BY MILITARY

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Jan 86 pp. 1, 13

[Article by Ibrahim Salihu: Army Recognises Only Islam, Christianity"]

[Text] THE Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Sani Abacha has said the Nigerian Army recognised only two religions — Islam and Christianity.

The Roman Catholic and the Protestant are also the only Christian sects recognised by the Army, he added.

Addressing officers and men of the 7 Mechanised Brigade of the Nigerian Army at the Giginya Barracks, Sokoto at the weekend, Major-General Abacha warned that these were therefore the only religions which should be practised within the army barracks. He said nobody was barred from worshipping what they wanted, but anything other than those officially endorsed should not be practised in the barracks.

"I will not like to have a report of either Aladura or some other things in the barracks," he warned.

The general said the army now has all types of religious denominations worshipping in the barracks due to laxity and indiscipline. He also warned that tribal unions should be limited to cultural promotion only.

He said anything beyond cultural promotion by tribal unions would not be tolerated in the barracks, adding that the government would continue to look after soldiers' welfare as much as possible.

"The shortage of uniform for the army would be over in three to four months and about four million metres of cloth are being expected to enable each soldier to have a pair of uniform to last for some years," he said.

General Abacha who was in Sokoto to attend the 13th graduation ceremony of the College of Education Sokoto said the condition of accommodation for the army was deplorable and that the president has given them the needed support for improvement. He then announced that the army would get decent and permanent accommodation by the end of the year.

On the issue of medical care, General Abacha said it was the same throughout the country but pledged to do everything to improve health care for them.

General Abacha was accompanied on the trip by the General Officer Commanding One Mechanised Division Brigadier Peter Ademokhai, the Adjutant-General, Brigadier Ike Nwachukwu and some other military officers.

Describing the recent coup plot as a "betrayal of trust," Major-General Abacha said it was rather unfortunate that those involved in the plot were officers holding positions of trust.

He said investigations into the matter were going on as fast as possible and that trial "may likely start very soon". In his opinion, it is important to carry out detailed investigations to identify who were involved, so that innocent persons arrested on circumstantial basis would not be punished unjustifiably.

General Abacha said that the details of whether those found guilty were in the military service or not must be disclosed so that they would be punished.

He said it was important to warn members of the armed forces over "this dishonourable act," adding that the Nigerian Army has no place for disloyal officers and men.

"Your loyalty has to be 100

per cent unflinching," he urged.

He then accused officers and men of the 7 Brigade, Sokoto, of committing acts of misconduct, including collaborating with smugglers and armed robbers. He warned that any of them caught committing such offences would face the consequences.

General Abacha advised them to be careful in selecting friends, especially those outside the force. It would be recalled that in April last year, the former Head of State, Retired Major General Muhammadu Buhari, quoted intelligence reports that security agents charged with policing Sokoto state's borders with neighbouring countries were conniving with smugglers to sabotage our economy.

11/21

CSO: 3/10/994

NIGERIA

MUSLIMS WANTED TO FIND SOLUTION TO RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1- Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Olu Owolo]

[Text] Niger State Governor, Lt Col David Mark, has called on Muslim organisations all over the country to find lasting solution to religious intolerance and fanaticism in the country.

Speaking at the 7th annual national convention of the Young Muslim Congress of Nigeria in Minna last weekend, Col Mark stressed the need for the Muslim organisations to take a serious look into ways of averting religious disturbances in the country.

He observed that although Niger State had not witnessed any religious disturbance so far but the same cannot be said of some other Northern states in the country where havoc has been done in the last five years.

In conclusion the governor urged the conference to look seriously into education of women in Qur'anic.

He said he appreciated the original idea and concept of Qur'anic but what he queried with is the practical application of it, saying that all hands must be on deck to give all women in Qur'anic at least the minimal education available.

Col Mark said that Muslim parents or guardians who prevented their children and wives from receiving education were doing a great disservice to themselves and subsequent generations of their offsprings.

On pilgrimage the governor said annual pilgrimage whether it is to Mecca or Jerusalem must be purely for religious reasons and not for shopping purposes.

He then stressed the need for a review of the present national policy of pilgrimage firstly with a view of securing and ensuring that those who go do so purely for religious reasons and secondly, protecting it to ones' own's lifetime.

He observed that a lot of foreign exchange more than we can comfortably bear was expended on pilgrimage annually.

The governor later made a personal donation of three thousand Naira to the congress.

More than five thousand delegates from all the 19 states are attending the convention.

12851
C30: 3400/992

NIGERIA

CIVIL, ROADWAY, AND AIRCRAFT

ENTERED FROM NIGERIA IN ENGLISH IS AND 1

[Title] Federal Government has directed that all other official cars in the possession of ministries and departments should be grounded with immediate effect and sold before the end of March, 1986, following directive that certain officials be allocated only one car each.

A cabinet office release yesterday stated that even vehicles, whether in or out of the parking system, in violation of the law immediately pending arrangements for their sale according to laid down policy in a system of open and competitive bidding.

The statement indicated that a report circular to all federal permanent secretaries and heads of department signed by the Head of Service and Secretary to the Federal Military Government, Mr. Greg Iyeme, explained that as a matter of economy all ministries and departments must furnish the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Treasury Department) with the particulars of vehicles at present and withdrawn from service.

Further details included the numbering of the value of each car should also be submitted to ensure that the listed vehicles were finally disposed of not later than March 31, 1986.

According to the statement, all vehicles should be provided with identification and no vehicle should be used for commercial purposes.

Only of those officers, employees, later released, vans, delivery vehicles, other than delivery vans which are used for ministries or departments only for the transport of government official personnel or where they were assigned for duty as state cars for staff who used the described vehicles should be for their use.

According to the Federal Government which is complied with the President's directives, some vehicles which shall be allocated with a special identification mark and a report sent to the Finance Office for the record of the list of vehicles and the registration of the same as provided.

President Abacha has also directed that the 1986 budget should be the last budget of officials and the 1987 budget should be allocated to the 1987 budget.

NIGERIA

FRANCE PLEDGES TO MAKE CREDITS AVAILABLE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Jan 86 p 16

[Unsigned article: "France Pledges to Assist Nigeria"]

[Text]

FRANCE is willing to make credits available to Nigeria to enable it to resume the development of its economy, the French Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Roland Dumas, has said.

He told his visiting Nigerian counterpart, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi in Paris at a luncheon on Thursday that France would like to assist Nigeria and would be willing to contribute, in concert with other countries, to efforts at bilateral and multilateral levels for finding solutions to the settlement of Nigeria's debts.

A Western Europe correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) quoted Mr. Dumas as saying that Nigeria had taken courageous measures to redress its economic situation,

adding, "the French government has taken note of the Nigerian government's efforts with appreciation."

The French minister told Professor Akinyemi that his visit to Paris marked the beginning of a new step in the development of understanding between France and Nigeria, and expressed the hope that the exchange of visits would continue.

Replying, Professor Akinyemi expressed gratitude to the French government for supporting Nigeria's economic recovery package.

He said there was enormous room for investment in Nigeria, adding that the present military administration would remove all bottlenecks in the way of investors.

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CSO: 3400/993

NIGERIA

HARMATTAN HAZE CAUSING AIR FLIGHT DELAYS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jan 86 p 11

[Article by Mever Ayilla: "Flight Delays Worry Passengers in Kaduna"]

[Text] The Nigerian Airports Authority has been urged to find a remedy to the recurring cancellation of flights as a result of harmattan haze which paralysed flights at the Kaduna International Airport several times in less than two months.

Some passengers at the airport made this plea in reaction to the harmattan haze which paralysed flights and kept them stranded at the airport to the NEW NIGERIAN.

Our investigations revealed that apart from the 7:30 a.m. Nigeria Airways flight from Kaduna to Lagos on Thursday, only the Kabo Airline Lagos to Kaduna flight was able to land at 5:50 p.m. due to proper timing.

Sources at the airport told our reporter that attempts by the Nigeria Airways and Gas Travels to land at night failed as the weather which had improved within the hour Kabo Airlines landed deteriorated in less than 20 minutes.

One of the passengers who called for a remedy to the seasonal cancellation of flights due to harmattan haze was a Senior Advocate of Nigeria, Alhaji A.G.F. Abdul Razak.

He said it was about time the Nigeria Airways found a permanent solution to the embarrassment which has become an annual event.

Alhaji Abdul Razak said effective landing aids should be provided for all year round effective operation.

He said landing aids are made according to specifications and described assertions that those made in Europe and America could not function under the harmattan condition as untenable.

Another passenger, Mr. O. J. Okoji, said it was unfortunate that an airport designated as international would lack basic essential equipment against an annual weather problem that has become a source of embarrassment to the nation.

Meanwhile, normal scheduled flights at the Kaduna International Airport resumed last Friday as a result of improvement in the weather condition.

NIGERIA

REFINERY PRODUCTION STATISTICS ANNOUNCED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Jan 86 p 6

[Unsigned article: "2.1m Tonnes of Petroleum Produced in 4 Months Last Year"]

[Text]

THE country's three refineries produced a total of about 2.137 million tonnes of petroleum products in the third quarter of last year, up from about 1.6 million tonnes in the second quarter, according to the 'Nigerian Petroleum news'.

The monthly publication reports in its current edition that production at the Port Harcourt refinery dropped from 633,247 tonnes in the second quarter to 583,862 tonnes in the third quarter.

'Production at the Warri and Kaduna refineries however increased respectively from 351,877 tonnes to 870,147 tonnes and from 67,096 tonnes to 683,384 tonnes during the period.'

A breakdown of production figures for the third quarter showed that the Port Harcourt plant produced 1,724 tonnes of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), 138,258 tonnes of Premium Motor Spirit (PMS), 94,528 tonnes of Dual Purpose Cene (DPK) and 149,783 tonnes of Automotive Gas Oil (AGO).

It also produced 41,334 tonnes of Low Pour Fuel Oil (LPFO) and 158,235 tonnes of high Pour Fuel Oil (HPFO).

The Warri plant produced 7,846 tonnes of LPG, 196,717 tonnes of PMS, 122,200 tonnes of DPK, 230,133 tonnes of AGO, while the Kaduna refinery turned out 7,853 tonnes of LPG, 231,493 tonnes of PMS, 102,660 tonnes of DPK, 156,773 tonnes of AGO, 119,696 tonnes of LPFO, 30,634 tonnes of lubricating base oil and 34,275 tonnes of asphalt.

The publication also reported that oil exploration activities in the country declined last November with the number of operated drilling rigs dropping from 11 in October to seven rigs.

It states in its January edition that the NNPC, Elf, Gulf, Mobil and Shell operated the seven rigs in November, while Agip and Pan Ocean, which had drilled in October, reported no drilling in the month under review.

The seismic parties from the NNPC, Elf, Gulf and Shell operated during the review month and acquired 746 kilometres of data, about 10 per cent up from the 679 km of data collected by nine parties from the NNPC, Elf and Shell in October.

Of the 10 seismic parties, the NNPC and Shell operated four each, while Elf and Gulf had one party each.

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CSO: 3400/993

NIGERIA

DISCOVERY OF OIL IN CHAD BASIN CONFIRMED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THERE is oil in the Chad Basin, Petroleum Resources Minister, Professor Tam David-West, has confirmed.

Speaking at the "NN Parley", the minister said apart from geological and seismic data indicating oil deposits in the basin, the Chadians recorded a success rate of one in fifteen wells on their side of the basin.

He however, stressed that all oil explorations were educated gambles, especially because even after seeing the signs of oil presence it was not easy getting a productive well in the area. "Even in the Niger Delta where we have a lot of experience, one spot may be dry while a few kilometres from there may be gushing" he explained.

The minister said only three wells had so far been sunk on the Nigerian side of the basin but said as much exploratory work as money allowed would be done in the basin in spite of "teething problems."

He said he was proud that the Chad Basin operations were being under-taken wholly by Nigerians and were based on research carried out by Nigerians.

Professor Tam David-West, who restated the likelihood of our oil reserves being exhausted in 25 or 30 years' time at the current rate of pumping, said there was a need to increase investment in exploratory activities.

He added that there were possible deposits also in Anambra and

Benue states, pointing out that going out of traditional oil regions was of political importance and good for the country because of the "little spin-offs" that accompany such exploratory activities.

On the reorganisation of the NNPC, the minister explained that it had been desirable for a long time but was opposed by people who exploited the excessive bureaucracy and over centralisation of responsibility for their own ends.

He said the NNPC was previously so bureaucratised that it negated the purpose for which the corporation was established and allowed some people to build "empires."

Professor Tam David-West, who revealed that there were wide-ranging consultations before the re-organisation was finalised, said "selective disengagement" and the creation of functional groups were the guiding principles.

The minister also dismissed rumours that Nigeria could not sell its OPEC oil quota as "absolutely false" and blamed it on so-called analysts "who pick their pen and just write without getting accurate data from the right source."

He said so far we are not doing too badly and expressed the hope that things remained firm on the oil market.

Professor Tam David-West said time was on the side of OPEC, pointing out that it still controlled about 75 per cent of the world oil reserves.

He also said the demand for oil would increase as we go into the nineties, noting that the American Congress recently voted down synthetic fuel research.

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

TRUCK, TRACTOR PRODUCTION DOWN--National Truck Manufacturers Limited (NTM) Kano, said it has produced a total of 11,201 trucks and 2,543 tractors, since it commenced production in 1980. The company's chairman, Alhaji Umuaru S. Ndanusa, disclosed the fact to Kano Governor, Lt Col Ahmed Daku, during a courtesy call on the governor at the Kano Government House. Alhaji Ndanusa, revealed that the numbers were against the projected and installed capacity of 42,000 Trucks and 24,000 Tractors. Governor Daku also heard that the total of N216 million turnover was made by the company, with the recorded gross profit of N22 million, since 1980 and that the poor performance was due to several factors. The chairman said that only N13 million worth of import licence was granted to the company as against its request of N100 million, last year. A situation he recalled, forced the company to close down temporarily on December 23 and forced 300 workers on compulsory leave, pending the 1986 import licence allocation. Governor Daku, in his response, told the chairman that most of the company's problems have been taken care of under the recent federal government policy statement on local industries. Governor Daku used the occasion to stress the need for the company to concentrate more on local contents of their raw materials. [By Augustine Mady-West] [Text] [Enugu WEEKLY STAR in English 19 Jan 86 p 16] /12851

FOUR AIRPORT PROJECTS SHELVED--Government has shelved plan to continue work on some of the airports proposed by the defunct civilian administration, Transport and Aviation Minister, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni, has said. The affected airports, the minister said, are those of Owerri, Bauchi, Katsina and Onitsha. Giving reasons for the action, the minister said that not only were funds not available for the continuation of the projects but also that plans to build those airports by the civilian administration was purely for political reasons. Moreover, proper feasibility studies might not have been done at the proposed sites and much funds had not also been committed to those projects by the time the military took over power in December 1983, he added. He said that the Federal Government, however, had to continue those of Akure (Ondo State) and Minna (Niger State) because work on them has reached advanced stages by then but that of Minna will be scaled down and made more functional. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Jan 86 p 12] /12851

CSO: 3400/1039

TANZANIA

DENMARK TO GRANT AID FOR AGRICULTURE, TRANSPORT SECTORS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 12 Jan 86 p 1

/Text/ The Government of Denmark will extend 3,000m/- to Tanzania in grants within the next four years, beginning this year, to assist in the development of agriculture and transport sectors.

A press release issued by the Treasury yesterday following the annual aid consultations between Tanzania and Denmark, said an increasing part of the Denmark-Tanzania development co-operation will go to two sectors.

A major part of the Danish assistance in future will, however, also be given to health, industry, water supply and health sectors, with emphasis on maintenance and rehabilitation.

Among several new areas of cooperation will be joined efforts within the field of soil conservation and afforestation. An amount of about 85m/- has been earmarked for this purpose.

Denmark will also explore the possibility of assisting Tanzania within the field of new and renewable sources of energy and that in addition to project assistance and import support, Denmark will continue to extend a considerable personnel assistance.

A new agreement on technical cooperation is also expected to be signed in the near future, according to the Treasury statement. It further said that Tanzania would also continue to benefit from the Danish assistance to regional projects through the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

The annual consultations began last Tuesday and ended yesterday. The Danish delegation to the talks was led by the Deputy Under-Secretary of State (Development) in DANIDA. Ndugu Kris Lund-Jensen while Tanzania's delegation was led by the Principal Secretary to the Treasury, Ndugu Gilman Rutihinda.

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CSO: 3400/996

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG CIVIL DEFENCE CORPS SEEKING TO INCREASE MEMBERSHIP

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Jan 86 p 5

[Unsigned article: "Gearing Up to Cope With Disasters"]

[Text] The Johannesburg Civil Defence Corps has launched a drive to bolster its active and reserve membership, partly in anticipation of an increase in disasters caused by violence.

"We cannot afford to ignore the growing need to provide an effective and efficient community service in a disaster situation by mobilizing the human and material resources of the city," said the organisation's chief, Mr Henk van Elst.

"Volunteers would receive free training in aspects of civil defence but would be under no obligation to the corps.

"It would be appreciated, however, if they would agree to joining a reserve group, whose services could be called upon in the event of a disaster with which existing professional services could not cope.

"Regrettably, most people have developed an attitude of 'it can't happen to me' and are victims of the personal immunity syndrome.

"Denying the existence of danger is a natural way of avoiding anxiety.

"We are all vulnerable. It makes more sense to prepare for disaster than to bury one's head in the sand.

"Disasters include those incidents that only affect the individual or the family unit, for example, vehicle, swimming pool and firearm accidents.

"By being prepared for any adverse eventuality, irrespective of the extent of the incident, one is also prepared for the major emergencies," he said.

Community Service Which Is Non-racial and Non-political

What is Civil Defence?

Civil Defence is a non-political, non-racial community service which seeks to prevent the occurrence of disaster and, if unavoidable, to minimise the consequences of one.

It is NOT a paramilitary organisation involved in armed protection.

Medical preparedness is the most important aspect.

Most countries have civil defence networks, and South Africa is no exception.

Disasters take many forms and occur on different scales, but the tragic effects they have on people directly involved are always the same.

The Johannesburg Civil Defence Corps seeks to provide a community service during times of disaster by mobilising the human and material resources of the city efficiently and effectively.

For this reason, the corps needs volunteers to undergo training, or simply to express an interest.

Civil Defence Needs Volunteers

The volunteers needed should have free time at their disposal to do practical civil defence-related tasks under the guidance of professional services from time to time.

The following fields are open:

--Fire-fighting.

--Communications--being able to assist with two-way radio communications and telephone calls.

--Care and comfort--assisting at emergency housing centres, emergency feeding, creche facilities, social workers (crisis) and administrative work.

--Traffic control.

--Medical--First-Aid teams for medical posts and disaster sites. Non-practising nurses will be given refresher training and then an opportunity to do practical work at hospitals once a month. This group would include Emergency Medical Assistants (EMAs), doctors, dentists and pharmacists.

Reserve List

In the medical division, they are also looking for nursing sisters, doctors, pharmacists and dentists who because of personal or professional commitments, cannot participate actively. These people would be placed on a reserve list and their services called on only as a last resort.

Free insurance cover becomes operative once the person has joined the corps.

Membership is open to all Johannesburg residents.

Application forms are available by telephoning 724-0282 or by writing to Civil Defence, PO Box 1049, Johannesburg 2000.

Civil Defence in Commerce and Industry

The Johannesburg region is often referred to as the economic hub of South Africa. Millions of people are employed in the commercial and industrial sectors around the city.

Shopping centres, highrise office blocks and densely-populated factories all pose different but urgent emergency planning problems.

Management is usually concerned and is often willing to implement procedures to safeguard their employees and members of the public, but are hamstrung by a lack of knowledge on the subject. It was for this reason that the Emergency Planning Association (EPA) was established.

The EPA is a new autonomous organisation dedicated to the preservation of life and property. This non-profit service to commerce and industry is associated closely with the Johannesburg Civil Defence Corps.

It offers:

- A forum for the exchange of ideas, discussion of individual or mutual problems, and the promotion of sound, proven methods.
- Access by all members, through the EPA infrastructure, to all relevant authorities and sources of expertise.
- Step-by-step guidance in individual planning projects.
- An early warning of potential problems facility and the fast accurate dissemination of information relating to incidents already having taken place.
- An inter-member communications facility and the training of personnel at little or no charge.
- A facility to mobilise neighbouring resources in times of need.

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CSO: 3400/1034

SOUTH AFRICA

HNP MP DISCUSSES CONTINUING CRISIS IN 1986

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 19 Jan 86 p 16

[First of a series of articles by Louis Stofberg, General Secretary of the Herstigte Nasionale Party: "The Nats Have Lost Their Way and Their Will to Fight Terror"]

[Text] It is clear that 1986 is going to be a year of decision for South Africa and for the Government in particular.

Ever since the death of Dr Verwoerd in 1966 the National Party has been moving towards the Left and, consequently, has lost support to the Right.

The by-elections last year, especially the one in Sasolburg, demonstrated that this trend is increasing more rapidly.

The NP leadership has down the years done its utmost to persuade its rank-and-file supporters that its policies of so-called reform did not really deviate from the principles of Nationalism. But matters have gone so far that it has become impossible to maintain the bluff.

In addition, its policy of increasing reform (which really means destruction of apartheid) over the past decade or more has not brought racial peace, progress or prosperity to South Africa, as was promised.

On the contrary, the economy is in a state of crisis unparalleled by anything previously; the ANC war against SA is escalating; steps to "move away from discrimination" have not appeased either our communist enemies or the outside world and never will.

On the contrary: SA is more isolated and friendless than ever before. Even Mr Pik Botha complained vehemently the other day to a member of the foreign Press corps that he and his Government got no thanks for their efforts to cajole the white SA electorate into accepting reform!

While 1986 will see a further deterioration in the economy of this once-prosperous country, while the terrorist onslaught will be escalating and since it is impossible for the Government to stay put as a

result of the pressure being brought to bear upon it by the national and international money powers, it is very likely that Mr Botha will call a General Election in a desperate attempt to shore up his tattered political defences.

With a view to this strong possibility the HNP has already taken all the necessary steps to prepare itself for a political battle that will to a very large extent decide the future of South Africa.

It is not possible to do justice to all the major issues in such a brief article, so I will focus on one in particular: the communist terrorist onslaught.

This war has been going on for a long time and although our army has scored certain signal successes, such as the invasion of Angola, the Government has never displayed the will to win this war outright. The basic reason is that its way of thinking leads to a form of paralysis.

A war is a thing one must fight to win or you will lose it. And SA cannot win unless it is prepared to go over the borders continually to destroy terrorist groups and their bases in the border states wherever they may be located.

At the same time it is necessary to make it quite clear to the authorities in those states where terrorist bases are located that we will use all the economic power at our disposal, such as refusal of railway facilities, unless they actively co-operate in locating and destroying these bases wherever they may be found.

But the Government is loath to follow this course because it does not want to antagonise the border states, which, according to its policy, must eventually be drawn into a confederation or constellation of Southern African states with SA.

The whites, however, do not suffer from this paralysis. They will not sit idly by while innocent men, women and children are killed by communist forces that openly propagate war and violence against a nation that is as entitled to its independence as any other nation anywhere.

The whites are becoming angry. They have in the past fought with unequalled valour when their freedom and independence were at stake. They will do so again.

It is clear to anyone who wishes to see that there can be no appeasement, through reform, of the forces ranged against SA.

The war must be won.

The HNP pointed out recently that in spite of a huge annual military budget and compulsory military service, there was still no indication of a continuous operation to bring the terrorist war to a successful conclusion.

Government thinking is imbued with the no-win-concept. Servicemen are used to build sports fields in black urban areas when their real duty is to guard our borders and destroy our enemies.

We even find that while servicemen are used as welfare and peace officers, terrorists cross our borders to sow death and destruction.

At the same time, and this makes it much worse, Zambia openly acts as host to the ANC headquarters in Southern Africa while the Government quietly renders railway services and all kinds of other aid to Zambia, as though SA were not allowed to take note that Zambia's relationship with the ANC is nothing but an act of war against SA.

Terrorists were quite probably operating from Zambia through Zimbabwe and Botswana while a string of very wealthy men, clerics and journalists from SA were going to Zambia for talks with the ANC.

These talks are obviously, as was the case in the former Rhodesia, the beginning of attempts to bring the Government to the conference table to discuss peace terms with the ANC.

This is the way in which terrorists everywhere in Africa were victorious in spite of the fact that they were unable to win the military struggle.

For SA such a process is fatal. The whites sense this. That is why the demand is increasing for effective military action to protect lives and property and to prove that SA is militarily quite capable of dealing with the terrorist forces of communist imperialism.

Idle threats by leaders in Government are of no avail. Terrorists must be pursued remorselessly to prove South Africa's capability of maintaining the integrity of its territory.

Such actions will create confidence among those who live in the areas under attack and, very important, will create respect for SA in international quarters. It will also enhance Government authority vis-a-vis the creators of unrest and violence in the interior.

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CSO: 3400/1034

SOUTH AFRICA

COUNTRY'S FIRST COMMERCIAL MINE PROTECTED VEHICLE APPROVED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Jan 86 p 13

[Text] Messina -- A battle hardened Selous Scout veteran of the Rhodesian bush war was among Northern Transvaal border farmers casting critical eyes here yesterday on the country's first commercial mine-protected vehicle.

There was considerable interest in the vehicle, developed by a national security group, against the background of recent terrorist landmine explosions in the area.

Barefooted and wearing old khaki shorts and shirt -- and not looking anywhere near the successful farmer he is -- Selous Scout veteran Johan Wolvaardt went over, under, in and on top of the vehicle before announcing his verdict.

From a man who has survived several landmine blasts -- with a two in one day record -- his verdict carried some weight. It was: "The best man-in-the-street mine-protected vehicle I have so far seen. It should do the job."

Mr Wolvaardt saw extensive service in what was then Rhodesia while farming one of his family's farms, a cattle ranch.

Reasons

The family still farms the ranch -- but Mr Wolvaardt has not been back for obvious reasons.

The vehicle, to be called the "Rinkals" after the deadly snake, carries CSIR approval.

And the whole demonstration was behind schedule yesterday because final modifications had to be made to the vehicle in Pretoria to get the CSIR approval.

Basically, the vehicle is a standard bakkie of which the cabin has been removed and replaced by a V-shaped mine-protected "capsule" which protects passengers from death or serious injury in a landmine explosion.

Armoured steel used in it ranges from 8 mm to 16mm and up to 24mm thick.

What makes the vehicle different is that the "capsule" can be mounted on to any standard vehicle of one ton or more capacity at a cost of between R10,000 and R15,000. A much greater sum would be needed for a fully protected vehicle.

Major Mark Adams, managing director of the engineering wing of the security organisation, said the company has known for some time that farmers wished to protect their lives and those of their families from terrorist attacks.

But until now financial considerations had made this largely impossible.

The development of the capsule would, he said, enable farmers to convert even older bakkies into safe vehicles for their families at relatively small cost.

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CSO: 3400/1034

SOUTH AFRICA

BISHOP TUTU'S STATEMENTS ON VIOLENCE DEFENDED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Jan 86 p 8

[Commentary by Aggrey Klaaste: "Have the Bells Begun to Toll for Tutu?"]

[Text] THIS is probably a crude way of putting it; being the Devil's advocate to a bishop. But what with all the hysteria that seems to be following every step taken or every word spoken by Bishop Desmond Tutu in America, someone has to take up the case in his defence.

It seems to me Bishop Tutu is in for a torrid time when he gets back home. There are already dark murmurs with some wondering what the Nobel Peace Prize Committee must be feeling about their 1984 choice for the prize.

The reactionary state media have already taken the cleric apart and if I know the signs, that is something like the kiss of death. The bells really began to toll when the Citizen's columnist came out in a rather shocking and slightly sick fashion attacking Bishop Tutu.

We are therefore primed to expect anything to happen to the intrepid cleric when he lands at Jan Smuts. I

might add that the way the emotions have been whipped up, some of us even fear for his life.

I hasten to add that though I have profound respect for the man, there are occasions that I would cross paths with him. But Bishop Tutu to me, is a dear, intelligent and loving man and before you raise your arms in horror, listen to my case.

Gracious

I don't know if South Africans know the type of questions that some of us have had to parry, particularly from Americans. So they should not come out sanctimonious about what Bishop Tutu is reported to have said:

Many is the time that Americans would ask black South Africans why, if we are in the majority, why if we make the tea for them, why if we are so angry, why don't we do certain things to white South Africa. That little unsavoury bit about poisoning of tea

and the slaughtering of babies is as old as the hills. Every other American would ask you (in America that is) with astonishment what stops us from doing these things.

Some of my friends might remember that I made a special effort to speak to the Bishop of Durham when I last visited England. You will also recall that the press had said a number of extraordinary things purportedly coming from those gracious lips. Some of the sensational stuff that reporters managed to place on Bishop Jenkins' head, would make the hair at the back of a Christian and non-Christian for that matter, curl.

So when I met Bishop Jenkins and in a rather embarrassed fashion asked him why it was said he had called the resurrection of Christ a "trick with bones," I felt almost dirty to have asked such a silly question. Journalists are not all bad, but they have a penchant of getting a tricky phrase, often completely out of context, from your unsuspecting lips and making that page one material. It becomes as difficult to defend as replying to the accusation about beating up one's wife.

If people are going to ask a very angry advocate of peace and justice about the doings of people who are extremely violent against him and his people, they are bound to get such answers. Answers such as "poison their tea" or bombing a school bus." I

cannot in all seriousness think that a head of the church would lightly trip off such things from his tongue. But let him try and prove his innocence. Makes the initial allegation even worse.

Deadly

Bishop Tutu could very well have said things about the ANC, things which in this country are as scarlet as deadly sin itself.

However, consider this issue on the error of perceptions, I forget the scientific terminology for the phenomenon.

I have met Afrikaners, intellectuals and in one instance an attorney, who were agghast at some of the allegations I chanced to drop against the police. The lawyer chap said he worked closely, daily, with white policemen, and he had never come a more decent bunch of chappies in his whole career. He was speaking with so much sincerity that he was probably telling the truth.

To other whites, a policeman is a loving, upright father of children. He is probably a church-going man with a beautiful sense of humour. He is most likely kind, considerate and a conscientious professional. I doubt if you would get the same perception from a black person, from most black people. The roles take a total 180 degrees switch from one section of the community to the other.

If I said here that Bishop Tutu was a loving, kind, considerate

man, some people would say I lie in my throat, or I am mad.

Enough of this. Speaking about the church I cannot but express my deepfelt gratitude and admiration for the Anglican Church for the manner in which they buried my uncle, Rev Christian Paul Molefe. Don't think it was because of this that I defend Bishop Tutu. He was not at the funeral, being away.

Performance

But the Anglican Church put on the type of spectacular performance that you only see in the movies. It was heart-stopping, it was elegant and it was warm.

I might mention here that my uncle was some man. He had decided he should be cremated and set all kinds of cats among all sets of pigeons. In my family it was alleged I was behind the "heresy" because I am a skinflint. Other church people could not understand why a priest had to be cremated. It took a lot of explaining and all that, to make

people believe that uncle Chris was in heaven as we speak. Cremation amongst blacks is an alien almost heretical thing.

Let me state my position publicly. I had no say in the decision. I would be simply rude and impudent to suggest to my aunt Adeliade what to do with her husband. I would also imagine the church would not look that kindly on me, if I took such a serious decision.

I had no say in the matter. I would be a presumptuous fool to even suggest it. More than that I am as grass-roots as you people out there to have my own doubts about cremation. I might just change my mind, incidentally, because it works out quite beautiful this business.

And just in case my aunt Tabs (Mrs Molefe) decides to join uncle Chris soon, she has said in front of witnesses that she also wants a cremation. Will my reactionary uncles and cousins please get off my back?

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CSO: 3400/1050

SOUTH AFRICA

KWANDEBELE CHIEF MINISTER LAUNCHES NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Sello Rabothata: "Free Reign for KwaNdebele 'Watchdog'"]

[Text]

THE Chief Minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skhosana, gave wide powers and a free hand to the executive council of the newly launched Mbhokoto organisation which will look into the affairs of the Ndebele community.

The powers given to the 25 executive council members include:

- Protecting the interests of the community;
- Dealing with people who enforce boycotts in KwaNdebele;
- Solving problems between a preacher and his congregation;
- Looking into problems affecting family life;
- Dealing with any trouble-maker who may be arrested. They can fetch such a person from the police and hit him.

Agreed

Mr Skhosana was appointed president of the organisation and Mr Piet Ntuli, the homeland's Minister of Interior, was made vice-president.

The executive council comprises businessmen, a traffic officer, mayor of Siyabuswa, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, and other

members of the community. Sub-committees are to be formed in different regions in the area.

At the official launching of the organisation at Kwaggafontein at the weekend, Mr Skhosana said he agreed to the presidency because "I have been told some people say they will see to Mbhokoto's downfall. I will keep this position for a year or two to see who will bring about the organisation's downfall."

All 25 members of the executive council were appointed by the Chief Minister. He was appointed by the Cabinet two weeks ago. About 400 people attended the launching.

They were given food and liquor before the meeting. Bottles of beer passed from mouth to mouth while speakers addressed them.

Mr Skhosana said the organisation was being

launched officially because there has recently been false accusations against Mbhokoto. People claiming to be its members were harassing the community, he said.

"We started this homeland with only R16,40 in our coffers and only 240 Ndebele people with one school to our credit.

"We are now able to count our money in millions. I cycled all over getting our people together. Now that we have built expensive schools people want to burn them.

"Mbhokoto will deal with such people.

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CSO: 3400/1051

SOUTH AFRICA

GAZANKULU'S SHORTAGE OF CLASSROOMS DEPLORED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jan 86 p 10

[Unsigned article: "Lessons Under Trees"]

[Text]

THOUSANDS of Gazankulu pupils are taught under trees because of the critical shortage of classrooms, but the homeland government has started building a multimillion rand university.

In some cases, primary school principals have no offices. They also do their work under trees or in their cars.

Scores of high school pupils travel up to 20 kilometres to the nearest schools. There are no high schools in their settlements.

Government officials we spoke to during the tour said each community was responsible for building its own schools. The homeland government concentrated on the building of state schools, they said.

However, villagers take a long time to collect money to build schools as they are usually poor.

The state schools are in the homeland's urban areas where people are better off than those in the settlements.

The people managed to build 111 extra classrooms after the South African Government granted Gazankulu R7.5-million to create jobs amid the drought that almost crippled the homeland.

These classrooms are spread throughout the 350 settlements, but residents say the crisis is far from over.

A spokesman for the homeland said this week that the first phase of the university, which is expected to be completed by the end of the year, will cost about R2-million.

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CSO: 3400/1051 .

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK PUPILS IN ELITE SCHOOLS CONFLICT SEEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Jan 86 p 12

[Article by Brian Pottinger and Henry Ludski]

[Text]

A MAJOR row is brewing in black educational circles over the concept of "elite" privately funded schools, which are creaming the best pupils from State schools.

At the same time, hundreds of black pupils are fleeing the crisis-ridden State schools to private institutions -- where their parents are battling to pay the fees.

The debate in black educational circles has come to a head with the establishment of the prestige All Saints School in Bisho, which is privately funded and aims at choosing the most promising black pupils and pushing them through the top-class institution.

Last week Mr Richard Todd, director of All Saints, explained the system as necessary because of the poor quality of education in black State schools.

But this week a Department of Education and Training spokesman, Mr Job Schoeman, hit back at Mr Todd.

Although conceding the college was a worthwhile project, he claimed it was distressing to promote an ideal "at the expense of the department and impugning the the dignity of thousands of dedicated black teachers in a growing and developing educational system".

Mr Schoeman challenged figures used by Mr Todd and claimed outlays on black education had gone up six-fold in six years. The departmental financial outlay was now the biggest of its kind on

the continent and teacher-pupil ratios had dropped sharply.

He also insisted the department went out of its way to advance potential leaders.

The exchange of words, meanwhile, reflects a deeper debate within the department itself.

Some senior members of the department are in favour of "elite" schools to select the most promising pupils purely as a crisis step aimed at getting the best out of the leadership corps.

But other educationists argue that the creaming off of the best pupils will leave their weaker peers in the State schools in a worse position.

And, as the debate rages, a parallel process of "elitism" is underway as richer parents move their children in droves from the State schools to private institutions to escape the boycotts and classroom anarchy.

Many of the parents cannot afford the much higher private school fees and are having to make considerable financial sacrifices.

The swing to private schooling was confirmed by several principals at the start of the new white Cape school term this week.

Mr Dougal Turner, secretary of the Association of Private Schools said the increase in the shift to private schools was happening throughout the country as few regions were unaffected by disruptions at black schools.

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CSO: 3400/1050

SOUTH AFRICA

STUDENTS FORM NEW BODY IN TRANSVAAL

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jan 86 p 4

[Text]

A NEW student organisation, the Transvaal Students Congress, was formed at the weekend.

Trasco, in its first statement, described DET's response to the education "crisis" in the country as that of "panic" and "desperation".

Spokesman Mr Bushy Moses said: "We warn the homeland leaders and DET not to anger the students or their actions will be met with the necessary response".

The organisation, not affiliated to any major political movement, is likely to affiliate to the UDF, Mr Moses said.

It was inaugurated at Wilgespruit Fellowship

Centre near Roodepoort.

According to Mr Moses students throughout the Transvaal attended.

Homeland students were also represented, he said.

Trasco also called to an end the victimisation of teachers and students, adding that in some of the homelands "students are forced to sign an undertaking not to be involved in boycotts".

It also called upon teachers and parents and the broader community to support the students' demands.

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CSO: 3400/1052

SOUTH AFRICA

LAW BANNING T-SHIRTS, POLITICAL SLOGANS CRITICIZED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 31 Jan 86 p 10

[Commentary in Joe's Burg Column: "Oh, These Ridiculous Laws"]

[Text]

LAST week, I mentioned in this column what I thought were bad laws that people should not feel morally obliged to obey.

This week, the divisional commissioner of police in the Cape provided a classic.

In terms of an order under the emergency regulations, Brigadier Christo Swart announced sweeping bans on bumper-stickers, T-shirts, lapel badges, banners etc. with political slogans.

The prohibition states that "no person may place, affix, display or distribute any placard, banner, sticker, pamphlet, clothing or similar object on, or in which, any viewpoint of a political nature or in relation to any system of government or constitutional policy is expressed, advocated or propagated."

Non-voter

This prohibition has been described as ridiculous in the extreme by some obser-

vers. I would suggest it is what is called a bad law in legal parlance.

What would happen if I walked into the affected areas wearing a T-shirt which simply states that I am a non-voter? I would, in fact, go to jail. But does it then make me a voter? I would simply then declare "I Am A Voter". Ah, but even that would land me in jail.

The implications of such a prohibition are so wide that anybody can get into trouble just by wearing a T-shirt with something printed on it. I wonder what the police reaction would be if I wore a T-shirt in Cape Town tomorrow, stating: "I Love New York".

Political

I can picture a cop asking me why I do not "luv Johannesburg instead". But it would be illegal for me to even wear a T-shirt stating that I love P W Botha, because that would be expressing a viewpoint of a political nature.

Come to think of it, I'm not at all surprised that this prohibition

has been timed to coincide with the opening of Parliament today.

You see, in the past few days, the South African Broadcasting Corporation, on TV 1's Network/Network series, has been "examining" constitutional options for this country. Various people were telling us about partition, about federations, confederations and consociations. If anything, the participants spent more time telling us their own political viewpoints instead of arguing the merits or demerits of the various systems.

Scandal

I think Connie Mulder, that man who was pushed out of government in shame after the Info scandal, must have sent shivers down the spine of those in authority when he declared that Mr Botha did not have the mandate to include blacks in Parliament and if he wanted to do so, he must call a referendum of whites first, then among Indians and coloureds "as they are in Parliament at the moment".

Informers

Knowing the efficiency of police informers, I can only suggest that the top cop of the Cape must have been told that the Conservatives are planning a massive demonstration in Cape Town to coincide with the opening of Parliament. The "ware" Afrikaner, I'm told, may be God-fearing, but heaven knows, he is

not Botha-fearing.

Trap

It is for this reason, I gather, that it has been decided to make the wording of the prohibition so wide that it would seem the bait is directed to the blacks, when in fact, it is aimed at the white Conservatives. That way, you see, whites would accept it and only realise later that they agreed to their own trap.

The problem with white South Africans has been that they have always thought that if a law was designed to keep blacks in a particular place, that law must be good for them. Everything, you see, is done in the "national interest". And national interest really means "Nationalists" interest.

Bulletin

And now for the latest news bulletin: It has just been announced that the prohibition referred to has been lifted, but Louis le Grange has warned that it could be re-imposed.

Crazy

See, I told you that it was a bad law. Even the Chief Cop of the country realised it and they are simply trying to make it sound like they were being nice by lifting it. They are not being nice. The truth is that they realised that it was ridiculous, but should we not be asking how many of these crazy regulations are introduced and nobody actually worries to change them?

RIGHT-WING MINeworker's UNION ANNUAL CONGRESS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] **THE Right-wing Mineworkers' Union led by Mr Arrie Paulos yesterday started talks on the controversial issue of job reservation which it called "the elimination of white mineworkers" on the mines.**

The issue was discussed by about 80 delegates who attended the MWU's two-day annual congress in Johannesburg. The congress ended yesterday and a Press conference will be called to announce resolutions taken by members.

The congress has not been open to the Press but an article in the union's weekly newspaper, "*Die Mynwerker*", written by Mr Paulos, said the issue of job security for white mineworkers would be high on the agenda.

Job reservation on the mines has been on the tongues of several trade unions, especially the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) which has asserted that it will fight and ensure that the practice was eradicated.

The Government anti-parties involved in the talks for the scrapping of the practice in the mine industry had not reached fruition and that there could be a delay of several months before any change could be introduced.

Mr Paulos said the

congress discussed labour relationships among all races in the workplace. Aspects such as the attitude of employers towards forced integration, job reservation and equal pay for equal work were discussed.

Another aspect for discussion was the debate on an industrial council for the mining industry. Such a system of negotiations was already recommended by the Wiehahn Commission. Talks on this issue had already been held with other trade unions and the Chamber of Mines.

Except for white job security, other points of interest discussed by the congress included wage negotiations. "Inflation is running up to 17 percent and it is expected to be even higher," Mr Paulos said.

Employers in the mining industry, particularly in the gold mining industry, this year could not blame poverty as a cause for low increases, since they benefit tremendously from the rand/dollar-ratio, he said.

NUM, the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union and the Chamber of Mines are awaiting resolutions of the congress.

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CSO: 3400/1056

SOUTH AFRICA

GAZANKULU BOOST TO JOBLESS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Jan 86 p 5

[Article by Sy Makaringe]

[Text]

THE Gazankulu homeland has embarked on nearly 700 drought relief projects and has created jobs for more than 8 000 people — mostly women — after it was granted R7,5-million by the South African Government recently.

The amount is part of a total of R46-million granted to the non-independent homelands to fight the high rate of unemployment following the drought which almost crippled the areas.

Workers are being paid R3 a day, or R60 a month, which was described by one official as "fair" as it exceeded the average income of a full-time Government employee in the homeland.

Members of the media were last week taken on a tour of some of the projects which the homeland government undertook to fight poverty and improve the quality of life for its people.

Livestock

Through the projects, Gazankulu was able to build 111 additional classrooms in an effort to alleviate the critical shortage of classrooms in its 357 settlements.

Since the homeland lost many head of cattle during the drought, preservation of livestock is seemingly one of the Government's top priorities.

It has put some of its remote bushy areas to better use by establishing a total of 27 grazing camps where cattle will be rotated. It has also constructed hundreds of dipping tanks for cattle.

Mr Thomas Khosa, senior public relations officer for the Department of the Chief Minister and Economic Affairs, said they did not want to be caught napping in case the drought struck again.

The projects include the erection of the Giyani Golf Course, the first of its kind in the homeland, the establishment of the Man'ombe Nature Reserve, brick-making factory, construction of clinics and development of community gardens.

Mr André Human, one of the tour guides, agreed that there was still a large number of people who were still unemployed.

He said his Government was not at this stage in a position to employ them in these projects as the money was not sufficient.

In addition to the R7.5-million grant, a further R250 000 was made available for a self-build housing scheme. The Gazankulu Government itself provided an additional R850 000 from its own resources for the employment-creating projects.

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CSO: 3400/1051

SOUTH AFRICA

CBD PLAN: HELP FOR BLACK TRADERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Feb 86 p 11

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text]

Black traders poised to move into city centres have been assured by the Small Business Development Corporation that full financial and advisory services are ready to help them make a good start in new business ventures.

The assurance came in the countdown to Government moves, expected to be outlined by the weekend, to declare the main metropolitan central business districts "free trade zones".

Johannesburg is expected to be the first CBD to be allowed to lift apartheid barriers on business — with Cape Town and Durban the next among a whole chain of centres opening the way to multiracial enterprises.

The SBDC is planning a special multimillion drive to persuade more white companies to pledge cash to the aid programmes it operates to provide financial assistance to new black businessmen.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce has already laid on two seminars on February 13 designed to advise budding entrepreneurs on how to create and run small businesses.

EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS

Mr John Stretch, a management consultant and lecturer at the Graduate School of Business at Cape Town University, will run sessions on practical strategies to tackle marketing and financial affairs.

Mr Francois Baird, liaison executive of the SBDC, said the corporation had no precise target for the amount of cash it needed.

"However, we hope to persuade white companies that the cash ploughed into the development of the black business sector is vital," he said.

"We are not a charity and we take enormous care to ensure that loans and services are not wasted, but a bigger flow of funds is essential if we hope to give black entrepreneurs a reasonable start — especially in the informal sector, which is the first stepping stone to full corporate status."

Political sources say details of the Government's moves to relax racial curbs on business ventures are likely to be published in the *Government Gazette* on Friday.

The *Gazette* should spell out not only the exact boundaries of the new free-trade zones but also the precise conditions of entry.

Business observers have reserved judgment on the social and economic impact of the promised moves until the details are analysed. Though encouraged by the speech made by Mr P W Botha at the opening of Parliament last week, many are suspicious that all the snags may not be removed.

● A special article tomorrow will deal with SBDC arguments in favour of opening the business doors to all races. It will be the first in a series called "The Job Makers".

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CSO: 3400/1052

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BAN ON RSA PUPILS CRITICIZED--The leader of the newly formed opposition People's Progressive Party in Bophuthatswana, Mr M. Malebana, said at the weekend the homeland's department of education was unfair in refusing admission to South African pupils to Bophuthatswana schools. Speaking to an audience of 50 in Ga-Rankuwa at the launching of his party in the Odi region, Mr Malebana said it should be the duty of school principals and their respective councils to use their discretion in admitting the pupils. The refusal to take pupils from trouble-torn townships was announced late last year by the Minister of Education, Mr Lesego Holele. Mr Malebana, who was a member of the ruling Democratic Party for 10 years before he crossed the floor, said he felt Bophuthatswana could not be isolated from the rest of southern Africa's problems. He added his party was engaged in the restoration of peace in the region. [Text]
[Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 28 Jan 86 p 4] /12851

CSO: 3400/1051

SOUTH AFRICA

TUTU'S VIEWS ON VIOLENCE DISCUSSED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Jan 86 p 4

[Commentary by Ken Owen: "When Killing Ceases to be an Absolute Sin"]

[Text] **B**ISHOP Desmond Tutu is a much misunderstood man. He so abhors violence that he has vowed to emigrate — "pack my bags, collect my family and leave this land that I love" — unless the killing in the townships stops. But almost nobody believes he will leave, no matter that the killing goes on and on.

Similarly, when he says "I deplore all forms of violence," many people disbelieve him. Some perceive in his frequent talk of violence no more than an attempt to titillate rich Americans into supporting his cause.

But many, whites especially, discern an implicit menace. The language of violence rolls so smoothly off his tongue, as though he savours the words. Somehow, he seems to be saying more than he says.

In fact, it requires no more than a glance at the record to see how much Tutu differs from the ANC. His promise to emigrate, wrung from him by the public burning of Miss Maki Skosana last July, is an example.

Skosana was savagely murdered, on the grounds that she was a "sell-out, a collaborator," after the ANC had broadcast instructions to its cadres to "eliminate" such people.

Afterwards, in a broadcast from Addis Ababa last October 7, the ANC commented with satisfaction: "We have managed to inflict some casualties on the side of the enemy by eliminating stooges and sell-outs . . ."

Tutu's response was utterly different: "The pictures of that woman being burned were shown around the world. There are many people around the world who support us. When they saw that woman burning on television they must have said that maybe we are not ready for freedom.

"Let us not," he added, "spoil things by such methods."

The ANC, whose method it was, responded in its broadcast: "Let us not be misled by those who are screaming about blacks killing fellow blacks."

In that same broadcast, the ANC issued instructions to domestic servants which, in the interests of general sanity in this country, I am not prepared to repeat. Tutu, in contrast, has warned of the vulnerability of whites to the domestic servants who bring them tea in the morning.

The ANC on October 7 broadcast instructions for "the war" to be carried into white residential areas, and for attacks on whites "at their homes and holiday resorts" — an injunction that was evidently fulfilled by the bomb attack at Amanzimtoti a day or two before Christmas.

Tutu has merely warned that it may well become necessary to overthrow government by force.

The ANC has admitted that, while it will not deliberately attack such "soft targets" as busloads of children, it will no long-

er be deterred from attacking military or strategic targets by the possibility that "civilians" may get hurt.

Tutu simply warns that children are at risk.

Such are the plain differences between the Bishop and the revolutionaries.

Matters become more clouded when it comes to the question of a "just war" — which would, presumably, require Tutu to approve of the methods of the ANC.

In America, according to the Associated Press, he said: "Unless international communities, especially America, pressure SA so that we can negotiate, the only way forward is to overthrow (government) by force."

Back in SA he explained: "I hold a conservative position in the church. The church teaches us there can come a time when it will be justifiable to overthrow an unjust government by violence. That's not my position."

The 151 theologians who signed the Kairos Document last September made the same point from the opposite side: "The church is divided and its day of judgement has come . . . There will be no place to hide and no way of pretending to be what we are not in fact."

The Kairos Document questions the church's blanket condemnation of violence, as expressed by Tutu.

"Is it legitimate, especially in our circumstances, to use the same word violence in a blanket condemnation to cover the ruthless and repressive activities of the state and the desperate attempts of the people to defend themselves?"

The document complains that "the state and the media have chosen to call violence what some people are doing in the townships as they struggle for their liberation — i.e., throwing stones, burning cars and buildings, and sometimes killing collaborators."

Throughout the Bible," it says, "the word violence is used to describe everything that is done by a wicked oppressor. It is never used to describe the activities of Israel's armies in attempting to liberate themselves . . . there is a long and consistent Christian tradition about the use of physical force to defend oneself against aggressors and tyrants."

Nor can there be negotiation or reconciliation when one side is right, the other wrong.

"We are supposed to do away with evil, injustice, oppression and sin — not come to terms with them," says the Kairos theology. Liberation is a duty, and the church is not called to be a bastion of moderation.

It is easy to see where this argument leads. When Skosana, or anybody judged by a kangaroo court to be a sell-out, is killed, it is not violence, but liberation.

Killing ceases to be an absolute sin; its legitimacy depends on one's perception of the struggle, and life itself becomes conditional.

So more killing is certain. It is commanded by the ANC, which uses methods that Tutu rejects, and it is legitimised by a theology that he does not share.

It pits police against children, Zulus against Pondos, mayors against schoolgirls, liberators against vigilantes. Some of it is evil, and some of it is liberation, some is violence, some is force. Sin is a matter of politics.

Truly, there is no place to hide — as the children of Leandra township found when they fled last week to the highway to beg pitifully for lifts to anywhere, anywhere away from the latest killing ground.

The Kairos people have a theology to deal with all this; Tutu the conciliator does not. Sooner or later he will have to collect his family and leave the country that he loves, as he has vowed to do.

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CSO: 3400/1049

SOUTH AFRICA

COLOREDS WISH TO FLEE BORDER TOWN TO ESCAPE UNREST

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Jan 86 p 12

[Article by Allan Soule: "Coloureds Trapped in Black Versus White Conflict Threaten to Flee Border Town"]

[Text] AN entire coloured community, shunned and strife-weary, are threatening to flee a small Border town. They want to escape the unrest-related hate and hardship.

Cathcart's coloured community live on a knife-edge because they straddle the violent rift between blacks and whites in the tiny settlement.

Having no residential area of their own, they are forced to live among the town's 5 700 blacks — and they have now become the victims of terror and intimidation.

Attacked

The town's 259 coloureds say they have been press-ganged into supporting a consumer boycott they want no part of.

They are forced to buy at township stores where they pay up to twice the price they would in the white-owned shops. Those who risk breaking the boycott are attacked and beaten by militant black youths.

Now, hunger has been added to their hardships.

Twice a week the local coloured school lays on emergency meals for the community's children. The teachers and a few parents pay for the food.

For 25 years the town council has agitated for the establishment of a separate coloured township, but the

calls have been ignored by the Government.

At the height of the unrest last year, 18 panic-stricken coloured families pleaded to be given secure refuge outside the township.

The council's attempts to provide tents for the besieged community failed when they were told they would have to hire tents from the South African Defence Force at a cost of R400 a month each.

The Mayor of Cathcart, Mr Don McEwan, said: "Although we have great sympathy for the plight of our coloured community, we do not have the resources to finance the project."

For six months the Eastern Cape mountain village that grew around a military outpost established at the height of colonial frontier wars has been reliving its violent past.

In the town's main street the burnt-out shell of a store bears witness to the unrest.

Gone are the halcyon days that once made the town a favourite retirement retreat.

Cathcart's coloureds, who refer to themselves as the "nowhere people", have had enough.

A third-generation coloured man who has decided to move his family to King William's Town said: "We no longer have a future here. We live in constant fear. I send my children off to school in the morning not knowing if they will return."

"I can no longer afford to

pay township prices and often my children are forced to go hungry."

According to the community's schoolmaster and spokesman, Mr John Venter, the town will soon lose its coloured population unless they are provided with their own township.

"The plight of my people has reached a critical level. We have no cultural identity or facilities of our own.

Tolerated

"Many live among the blacks where they are barely tolerated.

"We are being involved in a fight which we want no part of. We were warned to support the boycott though we were not consulted.

"We feel we have made, and still can make, a constructive contribution to the

development of Cathcart if only we are given the chance."

He says the council has been sympathetic to their problem.

"I know it is doing everything it can, but the problems seems to lie at Government level."

Cathcart's Town Clerk, Mr J van Vuuren, says his council's attempts to have a coloured township proclaimed started in 1965.

"It's been a long and tough fight with the authorities. Over the years we have been visited by numerous deputations, but so far nothing significant has materialised.

"Cathcart is a small town and we cannot afford to lose the coloured community which comprises a major part of our skilled labour force."

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CSO: 3400/1049

SOUTH AFRICA

MAWU WELCOMES RULING ON FIRINGS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Feb 86 p 15

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

The Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) has welcomed an important Industrial Court ruling which has ordered the reinstatement of about 120 union members who were fired by Natal Die Castings (NDC) in Pinetown for striking.

The union and labour lawyers believe the ruling could have significant implications for the metal industry and plant-level bargaining.

In particular, Mawu believes the ruling has strongly challenged the validity of a recommendation by the Steel, Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seifsa) to refuse to bargain outside the central bargaining forum of the industrial council.

Mawu has been fighting to establish the right to bargain at plant level on substantive matters.

NDC has indicated that it is considering taking the ruling on review to the Supreme Court and a final decision will be taken next week.

The 120 NDC workers were dismissed last May by the company after two days of lawful striking over production, long-service bonuses and travel allowances.

Their reinstatement was made retrospective by six months from February 21 1986 and commits the company to paying 26 weeks in back pay to each worker.

The presiding officer of the court, Mr H J Fabricius, found that the dismissal of the strikers and the refusal and/or failure of the company to negotiate in good faith both before and during the strike, constituted unfair labour practices in terms of the Labour Relations Act. He will supply detailed reasons for this decision later.

"This finding that the company's refusal to bargain at plant level on substantive matters constitutes an unfair labour practice appears to overturn the Hart judgment given last year," said Mawu.

The Hart judgment stated that Hart Limited's refusal to negotiate with Mawu at plant level on the introduction of a funeral benefit allowance and effective wages, was justified under the circumstances and did not constitute an unfair labour practice.

Questioned judgment

Labour lawyers would not go as far as the union in saying that the ruling had overturned the Hart decision, but most lawyers approached by *The Star* said the ruling certainly questioned the Hart judgment and indicated that Industrial Court thinking on the issue of workers' rights to plant-level bargaining and a company's obligation to negotiate, had undergone some change.

Mawu believes the order has major implications for disputes which it has declared with more than 80 factories in the Transvaal. These factories have allegedly been refusing to negotiate with Mawu on substantive matters at plant level.

Mawu said that what was particularly significant about the NDC order and where it differed from the recent Marievale ruling, was that the case was fought under Section 46 (9) of the Labour Relations Act and the order made was therefore final and the reinstatement of the lawful strikers was accordingly, unequivocal.

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SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S ILLUSION OF POWER TOWARD NEIGHBORS SEEN AS COLLAPSING

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 24-30 Jan 86 pp 12-13

[Article by Professor Peter Vale, director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University: "All Our Troubles Spill Over the Border"]

[Text] The conflict inside South Africa has begun to draw in our neighbours. The regional clock can no longer be turned back to those tranquil days when Pretoria's writ in the region ran large.

AS the year turned, it became clear that the turmoil in South Africa's domestic politics had insidiously spilled across the country's borders.

As a result, South Africa's neighbours have been drawn into the conflict over its future. The landmine attacks in the north-eastern Transvaal and this week's events in Maseru are outward manifestations of a deep tension which bedevils inter-state relations in Southern Africa, and which has serious implications for the region.

It is now not possible for South Africa to live in peace and harmony with its neighbours on its own terms.

While periodically Pretoria and its neighbours might pursue, publicly and privately, the goal of peaceful co-existence, the mounting external and internal pressures designed to overturn the social order in South Africa, and Pretoria's hostile response to these, make any hope of regional peace a fantasy.

The view of regional order held by South Africa's present rulers is embedded in a nostalgic illusion of what constitutes ideal domestic and regional politics. This is a romantic illusion — ominous because of South Africa's capacity to sustain it only by increasing violence.

This has been demonstrated inside the country by the near apocalyptic confrontations between police and their opponents, with the resulting tragic loss of life. The violent deaths of many opponents of the South African Government in neighbouring states are manifestations of Pretoria's attempt to pursue this romantic illusion at the regional level.

Pretoria's hope for its version of regional security rests on a belief that the clock can be turned back to the tranquil days before the April 1974 *coup* in Portugal. This was a time when Pretoria's writ in the region ran large; a period when, with the possible exception of Angola, Pretoria could — and frequently did — exercise tremendous control over the domestic affairs of all states in the region. It was also a time when Pretoria's rivals for domestic power, the ANC and the PAC, appeared unable to launch a concerted attack on minority rule from abroad.

Not only, however, was Pretoria's regional influence dominant, but its regional power was sanctioned both by external support and its own economic strength.

Consider the question of external support. Successive Western governments saw no contradiction between minority rule in South Africa and their hope that the Pretoria government could provide them with a bulwark against putative Soviet designs in the region. The result was covert and overt support for South Africa's political strategy.

The relatively powerful South African economy was the financial and technological swivel around which the region's prosperity turned. This itself was the result of historical factors which enriched the white-ruled state and impoverished its neighbours.

Before 1974, both South African policy-makers and business interests were, therefore, attracted by the compelling logic that what was good for South Africa was good for the region.

The Vorster government was certainly convinced of this when South Africa accepted Mozambique's independence so benignly in 1975. Vorster's declaration that Pretoria could live with its eastern neighbour, whatever their ideological differences, was a recognition of reality. The new Mozambique simply represented no real challenge to the control over the region which South Africa had exercised for more than a century.

It was the Cuban involvement in Angola which changed the reality of Pretoria's position in Southern Africa. The rapidity of Cuban deployment, and their ability to withstand South Africa's determined efforts to dislodge them, and so reassert itself in the region, meant that Pretoria was faced — for the first time in its history — with a serious regional competitor. Just as disquieting was that the Cubans captured the sympathy of many people in the region. In addition, they promised substantial support to those, like the ANC and Swapo, who were challenging minority rule in South Africa and Namibia. Perhaps more humiliating was that the SADF had been dealt a serious blow during the course of its invasion of Angola, although they never chose to admit it.

Moreover, within a relatively short time, Pretoria's ascendant position in the former Rhodesia was weakened with serious strategic implications. Its most powerful regional partner had been defeated, and the Mugabe government held a view of the region and of the world sharply at odds with that of Pretoria.

As Pretoria's regional power eroded, events exploded inside South Africa in 1976. Mounting domestic pressure merged with international and regional pressures compelling Pretoria to reassess its strategy for survival. But Pretoria's reassessment was seen to be inadequate and this brought further pressures from forces outside the region, insisting on major domestic changes to avoid catastrophe in South Africa and in the region. International pressures reached their height with the new round of domestic turmoil last year, and even the conservative Reagan administration began to question the wisdom of the policy of constructive engagement.

As the regional superpower, however, Pretoria has not been without weapons of its own, which it has used periodically to shore up its eroding security interests. The traditional strength of the

South African economy and the country's formidable military muscle enable it to project its power far beyond its geographical borders.

Pretoria's enemies commonly believe that these two weapons are used indiscriminately — at times even crudely — by the South African government. This is a grave mistake. As was shown by both the Nkomati Accord and this week's Lesotho coup, South African power is continually used to try to impose on its opponents Pretoria's view of the way it believes that Southern Africa should be structured.

But to hope that these levers are enough to re-establish her former position of dominance in the region is a nostalgic illusion.

By cross-border raids — an effective military stick — or by creating bottlenecks at borders — an efficient economic stick — Pretoria may develop the conditions it needs to keep its principal opponent, the ANC, at bay. However, its capacity to sustain these conditions for long is questionable — witness the collapse of the Nkomati Accord. The same will plainly be demonstrated in Lesotho.

Pretoria's failure to reform and her reliance on repression has increased the ANC's profile almost to the point of legitimacy in the international community. More countries will give support to the movement which, in turn, will increase the pressure on South Africa's neighbours to accord the ANC sanctuary.

Pretoria will seek to halt this trend, by both military and economic pressure on its neighbours, forcing them to bend to its will. But this strategy cannot succeed for long.

Thus, a growing cycle of regional turbulence promises to shatter Pretoria's nostalgic illusion. The international community will not long tolerate the prospect of major conflagration in the sub-continent. Its constant violations of the peace are sure to call forth international sanctions against South Africa just as sanctions were imposed against the Soviet Union for its invasion of Afghanistan and, more recently, against Libya.

By meddling in its neighbour's affairs, Pretoria gains for itself only temporary respite.

Ironically, Pretoria is increasingly becoming a prisoner of the two weapons which, traditionally, have ensured her position as Southern Africa's superpower. Like its domestic illusion of white power, South Africa's regional illusion is collapsing.

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CSO: 3400/1054

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S TOUGH LINE ON LESOTHO SEEN AS INCREASING ANXIETY

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 24-30 Jan 86 pp 12-13

[Commentary by Howard Barrell: "Living in Fear of the Frontline"]

[Text] SOUTH Africa's resort to an aggressive border blockade of its landlocked little captive, Lesotho, shows the extent to which the apartheid government feels it is under threat, according to experts on regional affairs.

This aggressive behaviour, in their view, is likely to increase and become an even more marked characteristic of its strategy of destabilisation in the region.

"Whereas a few years ago the government in Pretoria was struggling to maintain its hegemony in the region, it is now battling for its survival.

"This means the government will become more aggressive externally and internally," according to Dr Carol Thompson, author of the recently published "Challenge to Imperialism: The Frontline States in the Liberation of Zimbabwe".

Dr Joe Hanlon, author of "Mozambique, the Revolution under Fire", as well as a forthcoming book on South African destabilisation in the whole region called "Apartheid's Second Front", agrees that a new level of aggression characterises Pretoria's destabilisation activities. But he stops short of arguing the apartheid government is fighting for its very survival.

Thompson says her information, obtained from an official report of the eight-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), is that Pretoria's destabilisation of these countries has cost them a staggering US \$10-billion in the five years to 1985.

"That figure is well-documented," she adds.

One of the central themes of the SADCC — which seeks to coordinate the development efforts of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe — is to reduce economic dependence on a South Africa under apartheid rule.

The black African conviction as well as the available evidence is that the South African government continues to give considerable financial and military aid to the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), plus a significant portion of the dissidents in Southern Zimbabwe.

A number of different perspectives have sought to explain exactly why Pretoria should find this necessary.

One is that, ideologically, the apartheid government cannot allow a black majority government in the region to be seen to succeed, even less one which declares itself in favour of socialist construction.

According to Hanlon, a former BBC and Guardian correspondent in Mozambique: "If Whites in South Africa can see that Zimbabwe works, why should they continue to fight the war they are now becoming involved in? Why not go for a Lancaster House now?"

A second perspective is that South African government destabilisation represents an "export" of the internal political and economic crisis which has, in one degree or another, affected the country since about 1976.

According to Hanlon again: "The South African military appears to fight its internal war as if its locus is across its borders. Some really are afraid of the ANC, and believe it is crossing from outside."

But Thompson, Hanlon and others isolate strong economic determinants for Pretoria's behaviour — alongside the more distinctly political-military explanations.

"Destabilisation is a mixture of military and economic measures, and it is always an attempt to gain the maximum leverage over neighbouring states. South Africa wants to use its economic power for military and economic purposes.

"And that's exactly what happened in Lesotho," argues Hanlon.

"Total strategy is still in force in its inception though not in all its details," he adds.

"South Africa," says Thompson, "is not competitive internationally and, in order to take its deteriorating economy out of depression, it must increase, among others, the export of its manufacturers.

"The apartheid economy needs a compliant, cheap labour force, and it will use force to maintain that supply. It also depends on its neighbours' compliance to provide cheap labour, to pay rail and road transport fees, and to provide willing markets for South African exports. Again, Pretoria will use force if necessary.

"South Africa also badly needs water — and this may be relevant to the case of Lesotho," adds Thompson, a research graduate at the University of Zimbabwe.

A South African stranglehold can be established mainly by political destabilisation as in the case of Swaziland, a concentration as in the case of Mozambique, or through an emphasis on economic destabilisation, as in Lesotho.

"But political, military and economic destabilisation are all one,"

says Thompson. "It's all part of 'total strategy'". Hanlon agrees.

For these reasons, the SADCC, despite its rather feeble progress over the past five years, constitutes a threat to the apartheid government.

It also explains, in Thompson's view, why South African government forces of proxy groups like the MNR and Unita have knocked out four of the SADCC region's seven rail links to ports.

The result is substantial economic reliance on South Africa — and this reduces the prospects for substantial political independence, let alone substantial support for the external mission of the ANC.

Some 10 000 Zimbabwean troops are currently tied down in Mozambique fighting the MNR and protecting Zimbabwean trade routes.

Hanlon draws attention to the forthcoming SADCC summit due to take place in Harare next week.

"It has become a pattern that, before each major SADCC meeting, Pretoria does something — it mounts some military action or political manoeuvre to undercut SADCC. So far, Swaziland is the only SADCC member Pretoria has managed to pry loose. "This time round the attempt is on Lesotho," he says.

Hanlon's guess is that Botswana, the militarily weak host to SADCC's headquarters, is the next target for concentrated attention from the apartheid government. But, he adds, Botswana is not as easy a target as Lesotho in that Botswana has a government enjoying undoubted legitimacy and support.

According to Thompson, South Africa's role in bringing down Chief Leabua Jonathan's government in Lesotho casts serious doubts on a long-standing assumption about South African strategy in Mozambique. That assumption has been that Pretoria does not intend to bring down Frelimo.

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CSO: 3400/1054

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

MEDUNSA STUDENTS BOYCOTT CLASSES--About 1,000 students of the Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa) boycotted lectures yesterday to protest the admission of white students and the university's refusal to re-admit about 100 first-year students who failed last year. A spokesman for the students said a meeting was held on the campus on Monday where a resolution was taken to boycott all academic, cultural and sporting activities until their demands were met. The rector of Medunsa, Professor L.T. Taljaard, said the university council met yesterday and had suspended the rule to exclude first-year repeaters.
[Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Feb 86 p 1] /12851

CSO: 3400/1049

SOUTH AFRICA

PROFESSOR SCHLEMMER PRAISES FCI'S LATEST INITIATIVE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Jan 86 p 18

[Commentary by Prof. Lawrence Schlemmer: "Now That Business Has Laid it on the Line"]

[Text] AT THE annual congress of the Federated Chamber of Industries in Durban in October last year the prominent black spokesman, Dr Nthato Motlana, delivered a scathing attack on the role of business in South Africa.

Blacks, he said, regarded business with an even more jaundiced eye than they regarded the Government. Describing capitalism and government as Siamese twins sharing vital organs, he argued that business was the biggest beneficiary of apartheid, making unusually high profits in South Africa, based on low wages and repression.

The pious statements of businessmen about the need for change did not impress him in the light of what he saw as persistent discrimination against blacks in industry, and a warped sense of priorities in the social programmes of major corporations.

Dr Motlana's views were erroneous in some important ways; for example the rate of profit of multinationals operating in South Africa has for some years been lower than international averages.

Tremendous challenge

Nevertheless, his address illustrated the tremendous challenge facing business in South Africa in convincing blacks and critics abroad that it has a positive role to play in change and reform.

Dramatic initiatives are called for.

Long before Dr Motlana's address, the FCI had been working on its latest initiative, the Business Charter and Action Programme, which was published this week.

Backed by an excellent analysis of the current situation in South Africa and its international problems, the proposals go to the heart of apartheid. The Charter is an unimpeachable statement of democratic and egalitarian principles, and the Action Programme takes the bull by the horns.

This programme proposes that organised business should act positively and urgently to facilitate negotiation between the Government and legitimate black leadership.

Visible results

It sees business having to play a mediating role to establish a climate for negotiation, which could involve obtaining agreement from the Government in principle to eliminate all aspects of apartheid and to share power in a single parliamentary body.

Also required is that the Government produce immediate and visible results in regard to black housing, freehold tenure, the total elimination of forced removals, the desegregation of business activity, the stimulation of the informal sector and meaningful progress toward equal education for all.

In other words, the FCI is proposing that the private sector provide a "rallying point" for initiatives to transform the very basis of South African society.

This Charter and Action Programme, coming from what is the major employer body in the country, certainly places the private sector fully and finally on a path of reform and political involvement.

The obvious conviction behind the Charter and Programme of Action has already won over some sceptics. Dr Sam Motsuenyane, of NAFCOC, has issued a statement in which he "congratulates the FCI for having come forward with a bold and clear statement", and says that "the FCI has now, with its courageous statement, conclusively dispelled any doubts as to where the future of industry in Southern Africa lies".

A first step

The obvious question which arises is — as Dr Motsuenyane has been quick to add — whether or not the goals of the Charter are achievable by the private sector.

It would be naive to assume that the Charter, by itself, will activate the Government to implement an urgent programme of reform. Minister Heunis has commented on the Charter in a way which suggests he believes that the Government has already given adequate assurances about its reform intentions. Clearly, the Charter is but a first step in a process.

The FCI action programme commits the organisation to the role of political mediation, by means of discussions, conferences and meetings to promote communication, understanding and trust among the various population groups. It also proposes that business should propagate appropriate constitutional models.

Political bridge

This is a fine and necessary commitment, but it is not going to be sufficient by way of practical steps to secure the kind of change that the FCI wants.

The programme of conferences and discussions will have some effects, to be sure, but South Africa's political problems are not based on misunderstandings that can be clarified in meetings.

The issues are hard power concerns, and discussions often do no more than confirm differences and divisions.

Political tasks more often than not require political methods, and one wonders whether or not the business community, since it appears to be serious about political reform, should not mobilise a multiracial political constituency to pursue these ends.

An alliance or association, with membership of substantial size, could begin to operate as a political bridge in our divided society. At least this should be considered in addition to the useful tasks which the FCI intends to undertake.

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CSO: 3400/1047

SOUTH AFRICA

FCI DIRECTOR EXPLAINS CHARTER

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 26 Jan 86 p 18

[Article by Dr J.C. van Zyl, Director of the Federated Chamber of Industries: "Why We Launched This Initiative..."]

[Text]

IT is widely agreed that 1986 will be a watershed year for South Africa.

For business this means that the environment within which it operates may change significantly — if not drastically. It is therefore natural, and indeed imperative, for business to state its case at the earliest opportunity in the new year.

A feature of the current political scene is that dilemmas or "Catch 22" situations seem to be everywhere. Many of these, however, are inter-related and ultimately converge in the great dilemma of visible negotiation.

From the Government side, important public commitments have been made on political power-sharing through negotiation, a politically unified South Africa, full citizenship for all South Africans and universal suffrage.

Yet, on the urban black side, there has been great reluctance to begin negotiations. The reasons for this attitude are complex, but include fundamentally the fact that the credibility of black leaders depends on their not accepting the apartheid framework.

This means, in turn, that before joining in serious negotiation, they have to be assured that the political framework in the country itself will be the true sub-

ject of negotiation and not merely the means of making the system of apartheid more acceptable to blacks.

Stalemate

Hence, stalemate prevails against a background of increasing polarisation and hardening of political attitudes. Clearly, to start serious political and constitutional negotiations will be a difficult task.

Under these strained circumstances, it is doubtful whether the Government by itself can generate the necessary breakthroughs to establish a credible process of peaceful negotiation among all the major interests in the South African political scene.

To get there, the Government must be willing to accept assistance, perhaps especially from the business community, to get informal and private discussions going with the whole spectrum of important political leaders in South Africa.

But politics apart, in the economic sphere, organised business in this country has a long tradition of supporting the principle of free enterprise and a market-orientated economy.

These economic principles, however, depend ultimately on the whole spectrum of human rights and freedoms and the preven-

tion of unjustified State interference.

Thus, to support the market economy involves, in principle, the entire social, economic and political order in the country.

This is why it makes good sense for organised business and their members to support a human rights charter as an extension of their support for the principle of the market economy.

To be brief, we sincerely hope that the FCI initiative will have a number of positive effects in the following directions:

- **The post-apartheid society.** Apartheid is being universally condemned on moral grounds because it flies directly in the face of basic human rights.

Although clearly important, eliminating the policy of apartheid will not by itself be enough unless the new society in South Africa accepts a clear commitment to democratic values and universally accepted basic human rights.

The charter of social, economic and political rights supported by a wide spectrum of businessmen aims to give some direction and content to the crucial debate about a more just post-apartheid society in the country.

South Africa must demonstrate to the world that we are striving towards political accommodation for all races and cultures in accordance with universally accepted fundamental values.

- **Marketing the Government's reform initiatives.**

The Government's own substantial reform moves have up to now received little or no credit internationally, or among many South Africans.

The business charter pro-

vides an internationally accepted set of values and therefore a fundamental benchmark against which these important initiatives could be evaluated by impartial observers to obtain a more balanced perspective of the overall process of change.

Such exercises could be an important vehicle to counter the pervasive and often disruptive influence of inaccurate perceptions on the developing reform scenario in the country.

Distrust

Clearly the charter and action programme stem from a deep conviction and trust that the Government's reform initiatives can be, and should be, accounted for within a framework of fundamental democratic values.

- **Talking about talks.** A human rights charter and action programme submitted by the business community, which will definitely not be a negotiating party at the constitutional conference table, could serve as a significant rallying point for negotiation and national unity in the present climate of widespread prejudice and distrust.

Practical experience indicates that it is a priority that a set of basic principles and guidelines for political and economic reform be developed through extensive informal discussion and bargaining to guide and discipline subsequent formal negotiation.

It is in this fluid and delicate area that business can play a catalytic role based both on its extensive industrial relations experience and its publicly declared principles and values.

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CSO: 3400/1047

SOUTH AFRICA

SUBSIDIZED MULTI-MILLION RAND COMPANY SET UP IN KWAZULU

Durban POST NATAL in English 29 Jan-1 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Khalil Aniff and Kanthan Pillay]

[Text]

SOLIDARITY chief Mr Jayaram Reddy and other business leaders have set up a Government-subsidised multi-million rand cooking oil production company in the Isithebe district in KwaZulu.

Among others who are partners in Elangeni Oil are Mr Yacoob Parak and ex-advocate Mr AB Mahomed.

Their product, Delo Oil, has swept the market since its launch late last year — successfully taking on established giants in the industry, both at provincial and national level.

Their choice of Isithebe, near Richards Bay, means they qualify for massive Government subsidies for carrying out their business operations in a "decentralised area" — in keeping with the Government's policy of stemming unemployment in national and "developing" states.

According to sources, the Decentralisation Board forks out millions of rands annually to industries that are placed in the areas earmarked for decentralisation, mainly near the homelands. Elangeni Oil is believed to be the only cooking oil company in a decentralised area.

The company is also benefiting from the fact that transport and distribution is being handled by Mr Reddy's company, Sealandair.

Interviewed at his Durban offices last week, Mr Reddy confirmed his involvement in the company.

"I'm not involved in the actual administration. That is being handled by Mr A.B. Mahomed," Mr Reddy said.

He also confirmed that his transport and shipping company Sealandair was handling transport and distribution for Elangeni Oil.

"We have been faced with a particularly bleak season owing to the recession and many trucks have been idle, so it's convenient for us to do the distribution," he said.

Giving details of the oil-expressing plant in Isithebe, Mr Reddy said it had been designed as a fully-fledged production unit capable of working from raw sunflower seeds.

The production comes from refining of crude sunflower oil which is imported from Argentina.

The crude is stockpiled in tanks at the Durban harbour. From there, Sealandair tankers transport the crude to the factory where it is refined with some of the most sophisticated equipment available in the industry, he said.

"Our production process is the best available."

Mr Reddy said that while it was more convenient working with imported crude, the company was looking in the long term at developing intensive cultivation of the area around the factory with the help of the local populace.

"We are looking into the possibility of getting the people there to develop their land for sunflower production. Sunflower is a low-maintenance crop which

does not require much labour. Most of the undeveloped land could very easily be turned by the owners into sunflower production which could then be sold to us.

"The product left over when the oil has been expressed from sunflower seeds can then be sold as cattle fodder. The Argentinians now sell us the sunflower crude and then sell the leftovers to someone else. If we were in production, we would retain that benefit."

Mr Reddy confirmed that the factory's location helped them to benefit from the decentralisation subsidy schemes.

In the Isithebe area, the following subsidies are granted for a period of 10 years:

- Relocation cost: a maximum of R600 000
- Labour: Ninety-five percent or R105 (whichever is lower) of the wage and/or salary bill of each worker
- Training programmes: 100 percent
- Railage and transport: 50 percent for outgoing goods plus 100 percent subsidy on one 16 tonner truck for transporting

finished goods

- Purchase, rental, or lease of land and building: 70 percent of 18 percent of the cost price, paid quarterly for a period of 10 years
- Investments which includes assets and the purchase or lease of machinery: 70 percent of 18 percent of the cost price paid quarterly for a period of 10 years
- Housing subsidy: 50 percent of the cost/rental of homes
- Electricity: 50 percent

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